The Weekly Tribune.

New-York Weekly Tribune.

VOL. XXV ..No. 1,273. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866. $2 A YEAR.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Military.

Major-Gen. Halleck has issued a general order directing the military posts in the harbor and vicinity of San Francisco to be detached from the District of California. The order materially reduces the importance of the Department of California, and relieves Gen. McDowell of fully half of his duties.

The Government is determined to enforce a strict neutrality on the Rio Grande, says a Washington special. Gen. Sheridan's orders are imperative on this subject. An investigation into the Bagdad affair will take place.

For the 400 vacancies in the Regular Army there were over 6,000 applicants. The proper filling of these positions, Gen. Grant remarked, a few evenings since, had caused him more anxiety and labor than the management of an army in the field.

Naval.

A Washington paper announces the resignation of Captain G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to take effect on the 1st of March next. It further states that he resigns in order to accept the Presidency of the new California Steamship Company, recently organized in New-York, at a salary of $15,000.

News from Washington.

An Associated Press Washington dispatch details a recent conversation of the President on Reconstruction. The President deprecated the present mania for constitutional amendments as a species of tinkering liable to lead to many evils, and especially to lessen the reverence of Americans for that instrument. But if there must be any amendment, of which he did not see the necessity, to settle the representation and taxation questions, the best he knew of would be one making the entire number of voters the representation basis and the total value of property the basis of direct taxation. This would not interfere with the right of each State to determine the qualifications of its voters, while at the same time it would tend to dispose of the negro suffrage difficulty by making it the interest of the South to grant the elective franchise to the freedmen. The District of Columbia Negro Suffrage bill he regarded as very ill-timed, and calculated to stir up hatred and strife between the two races, with great injury to both.

The trial of Gen. Baker, late Chief of the War Department detectives, on charges of false imprisonment, preferred by Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, the alleged pardon brokers, is still proceeding in the Washington Criminal Court. Lieut. Hine, one of the witnesses, testified to having, while acting as a subordinate to Gen. Baker, for the purpose of entrapping the Cobbs, personated a suppositious Rebel Captain Howell, desirous of procuring Presidential amnesty, and that, after he had drawn up his petition, affixing a spurious magistrate's certificate, and paid a sum of money to Mrs. Cobb, she procured for him a genuine pardon. The counsel for the Cobbs denounced this conduct of Hine in severe terms, and said it showed criminal conspiracy on the part of Baker and his coöperators.

Copies of the preliminary report on the Treaty of Reciprocity with Great Britain, to regulate trade between the United States and the Provinces of British North America, prepared by E. H. Derby, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, were on Jan. 29 laid on the desks of the members of Congress. The report includes a bill proposing to continue the present Treaty one year from the 17th of March next, provided the duties and [illegible] on certain enumerated articles shall be repealed by Canada, the internal tax on certain other articles be raised, her free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior be discontinued, with some other advantages to be secured to the United States.

Secretary of the Interior Harlan was serenaded in Washington on the 26th ult., and in response to the compliment addressed a large assemblage collected on the occasion. He spoke at some length relative to the overshadowing question of the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion, and expressed it as his opinion, as well as that of the President, that the entire matter should be left to Congress. He believed that the freedmen could not long be deprived of citizenship, and would rather "trust an ignorant loyal man than a wise Rebel."

Gen. Sherman visited both Houses of Congress on January 29 while they were in session, and received an enthusiastic reception. In the House of Representatives three cheers for him were proposed by a member and heartily given both on the floor and in the galleries, accompanied in the latter portion of the hall by the rising of the assemblage, the swinging of hats and the waving of handkerchiefs.

The Ways and Means Committee will report another Finance bill in a few days. A sub-committee is in conference with Secretary McCulloch upon the subject. The report of the Special Commission on the Internal Revenue Law will be taken up by the Committee at once. Some of their recommendations are looked upon with favor.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas was married to Major Robert Williams, U. S. A., at her residence, corner of New-Jersey-ave. and I-st., Washington, on the 23d ult. The ceremony was performed by Father Lynch of the Catholic Church, in the presence of a small and select circle of friends of both parties.

The President, it is said, has deferred issuing the formal proclamation declaring the restoration of the Union, until the opinions of Gens. Grant, Sherman, Meade, Thomas, Sheridan, Sickles, and others could be obtained relative to the submission of the Southern States to the Constitutional authorities.

Secretary Seward and son were at their posts at the State Department on Jan. 29. They are looking physically improved by their voyage. They came to Washington direct from Havana. At the latter place they were treated with distinguished courtesy by the Spanish officials.

The officers appointed by the Freedmen's Bureau, for taking the census of the colored population of the District of Columbia, have completed the census of Washington City, and find therein upward of 23,000 colored persons.

The statement, says a Washington special, that the President intends to supersede the Virginia State Government by a Provisional Government has no foundation in fact.

A brother of Gen. Grant, formerly his partner in business, is now in Washington, and submitting to considerable lionizing at the hands of the military and civic authorities.

The Louisiana Congressional delegation has left Washington for home, owing to the absence of any prospects of admission to their seats.

It is understood in Washington that Gen. Grant will visit Europe during the Summer, and will probably be absent several months.

The applications filed for clerkships at the Treasury Department have now reached 22,000, and every day augments the number.

New-York.

A novel and ingenious style of robbery was developed in this city on the 26th ult. A policeman on duty was accosted by another man in full police uniform, who stated that he had been specially detailed to arrest a counterfeiter in that vicinity, and would probably need assistance. Soon after a man with a tin cash box passed along, was arrested by the strange policeman as the bogus note manufacturer alluded to, and given in charge of the other officer to convey to the Station-House, the stranger at the same time taking charge of the prisoner's box, which he said he would carry to Police Headquarters. It was discovered, however, on the arrival at the Station-House of the Carmine-st. officer with his man that he had in his charge the porter of the Greenwich Savings Bank, who, when arrested, had been in the discharge of his legitimate duty, and that the individual who had so kindly taken charge of the cash box, which contained $6,000, was nothing less than an impostor, who had devised this ingenious plan to get possession of the money. The bank has offered $3,000 for the arrest of the rogue.

The Fenians appear to be carrying on their internecine war with unabated vigor. Col. Roberts has issued a reply to the attack of Mr. B. D. Killian, the O'Mahony Treasurer, upon the Roberts Senate, in which he denies the several allegations of the aforesaid Killian, and makes a searching review of that gentleman's management of his financial responsibilities. Taking up the report of the Committee appointed to examine Mr. Killian's accounts, Mr. Roberts declares from it that out of $70,000 received for the Fenian cause between the 30th of October and the 6th of January, not less than $60,000 has been expended for the benefit of the O'Mahony Government, leaving but $10,000 to be used in achieving the liberation of Ireland, and on this text Mr. Roberts proceeds to comment in a manner which must be rather unpleasant to the feelings of Mr. Killian.

The report of the Paymaster-General of this State condemns the practice of raising men in case of war by an offer of bounties, advocating conscription instead. The total amount of payments made by the Department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, amount to $26,099,329 18. This large amount of money has been disbursed at a cost to the State of $26,095 86, or about one-tenth of one per cent. The total sum disbursed for bounties by the State, from July 17, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1866, is $35,088,099. Without any definite knowledge, it is estimated that the local authorities have expended at least $60,000,000 in addition to this amount. The State has furnished the armies of the General Government near a half million of men, and if the sum had been expended by the State equally apportioned, it would have provided a bounty of $175 to each man.

On the 23d ult., United States Marshal Murray of this city proceeded on board the propeller Meteor, a steamer of 1,400 tons burden, and seized the vessel, it being charged by an affidavit of Mr. Pouh, an attaché of the Spanish Legation, that the vessel was fitted out as [illegible] to destroy Spanish commerce on the high seas. The Meteor, which was [illegible] for Panama, is in charge of a Deputy Marshal [illegible] been filed against her by United States District-Attorney Daniel S. Dickinson.

There was a serious disaster on the Erie Railroad on the 26th ult., at [illegible], in Wayne County, Pa., 28 miles west of Port Jervis, New-York, and 126 miles from this city. The disaster was caused by the breaking of a switch-rod. The entire train, comprising eight cars, was thrown from the track. Three men, engaged in [illegible] by the roadside, were the principal sufferers [illegible] killed outright, and two others wounded, one mortally.

José Gonzales y Fernandez [illegible] Francisco Gens Salvador, recently convicted [illegible] murder of José Garcia Otero, in the City Park, Brooklyn, on the night of the 22d of November last, were on Saturday sentenced in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer to be hung on the 9th of March next. The prisoners received their sentence with apparent indifference.

During the year 1865 about 125,000,000 letters passed through the Post-Office of the City of New-York. The amount of postage on both letters and papers was $1,721,579 40; amount received for box rents, $67,780 75; expenses of office, $359,791 71; profit to Government over expenses, $1,503,174 22.

It is now supposed that the individual who succeeded, last Saturday, in purchasing $10,000 in gold from a city bank, for a bogus check on the Chatham National Bank, has departed for Europe, as the time between the transaction and the discovery of the fraud gave him ample opportunity to do so.

Owing to the breaking of a rail on the Hudson River Railroad, near Croton, on Saturday morning, two cars of the Cincinnati express train were driven from the track and one of them badly smashed. Several persons were injured, but fortunately no one was killed.

Eliphalet Nott, D. D., LL. D., President of Union College, died at Albany on Jan. 29, in the 93d year of his age. He had been for 62 years President of Union College, during which time more than 4,000 students were graduated from that institution.

By a fire in Dunkirk, N. Y., on the 23d ult., originating in the careless exposure of coal oil in a German emigrant boarding-house, a row of wooden buildings, near the railroad station, was destroyed and at least four persons were burned to death.

John S. Pierson, alias Henderson, was tried last week before Justice Lott at Goshen, Orange County, and, being adjudged guilty of the murder of Walter Gregory, was sentenced to be hanged on Friday, Feb. 23.

The Atlantic White Lead Works, occupying the block bounded by Marshall and Gold-sts., Hudson-ave. and the East River, Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire on Jan. 24. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

New-England.

The thirty-fifth annual assemblage of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Boston on January 25. A resolution was proposed to dissolve the Society, on the ground that Slavery having ceased to exist in the country, the work of the organization is at an end. Lloyd Garrison supported and Wendell Phillips opposed the resolution, and the Society finally agreed to continue its existence, and officers for the ensuing year were therefore elected.

The amount raised by the merchants of Boston for the testimonial to the rescuers of the passengers of the wrecked ship Gratitude is about $22,000.

The Rev. Dr. S. W. S. Dutton, a prominent clergyman of New-Haven, died suddenly in that city on the 26th inst.

The Southern Atlantic States.

Gen. Terry, commanding Department of Virginia, has issued a general order forbidding any magistrate or other person to attempt to carry out the vagrant law recently passed by the Virginia Legislature, on the ground that it is unjust in its application to the freedmen, compelling them, under penalty of punishment as criminals, to labor for wages established by combinations of employers, its ultimate effect being to reduce them to a condition of servitude worse than that from which they have been emancipated.

Mr. R. P. Waring, editor of *The Charlotte* (N. C.) *Times*, who was tried by a military commission at Raleigh for publishing and circulating disloyal and seditious writings within a district under martial law, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $300, or, in case of failure to pay such fine, to be imprisoned at Fort Macon for a period of six months.

The Court-Martial in Savannah has acquitted and ordered the release of the Rebel Gen. Mercer, who has been on trial for some days on charge of causing the shooting of national soldiers who had enlisted in the Rebel ranks to avoid starving to death, and who had deserted from the Rebels and been recaptured by them.

A gentleman recently arrived in Washington from Charleston says that in consequence of the 'cruel and oppressive legislation against the freedmen, enacted by the South Carolina Legislature, Gen. Sykes has been compelled to issue a very radical order annulling all such legislative enactments.

The Sampson County (N.C.) Court arrested a negro on the charge of drawing a pistol on a white man, and sentenced him to be sold into servitude. Major Wyckersham, of the Freedmen's Bureau, ordered the Court and all the parties concerned to be placed under arrest, and the matter will be immediately investigated.

The Governor of South Carolina has addressed a letter to the President, strongly urging the transfer of all the lands now in possession of negroes to the late owners of said lands.

The Gulf States.

Gen. R. C. Crawford was arrested in New-Orleans on the 23d ult. by Col. Young, Chief of Gen. Sheridan's Scouts, on board the steamer Continental, bound for New-York. A steam-tug was in readiness, to which the General was immediately transferred and conveyed to Fort Jackson, where he is at present detained in close confinement. This is the individual that has recently made himself so conspicuous on the Mexican frontier.

Gen. Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Alabama, reports to the Commissioner that the plan of establishing intelligence offices for the employment of freedmen has proved eminently successful, thousands of that class having been furnished with remunerative employment through their agencies.

A fire at Mobile on Monday night destroyed the drug store and building of Johnson & Co.; the grocery of Rosenbaum & Co.; and the hat store of Stapleton & Co.; all of whom are insured.

James Kelly has been tried at Key West, Fla., for the murder on December 2, 1865, of John J. Johnson of the bark Annie M. Gray, and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of March next.

A fatal affray occurred in New-Orleans on Jan. 28, in which H. L. Newberry was killed, and Capt. Oldham severely wounded. The young man who shot Newberry surrendered.

Better accounts come from East Texas. The Freedmen are making contracts.

Tennessee.

Berry, Knight, Crab and Lisaugh, all under 20 years of age, the murderers of Mr. Heffernan, were hanged at Nashville on the 26th ult.

The Western States.

The greater portion of the town of Parma, Mich., was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. Loss $40,000; insurance $16,000.

Political.

Gov. Cummings of Colorado has addressed a letter to Senator Sumner, in which he states that the Legislature of that Territory in 1861 granted negroes the privilege of voting, but deprived them of it in 1864. The Governor strongly condemns the latter legislative act, and also a Territorial law which taxes colored men for the support of public education, but excludes them from its benefit, and hopes that Congress, in the admission of Colorado as a State, will see that the rights of her negro population are guarded.

A call has been issued for a mass meeting in Nashville on Washington's Birthday of the people of Tennessee in favor of President Johnson's policy and the speedy restoration of the State to its former position in the Union.

In the Kentucky Legislature, on the 26th, the Senate passed resolutions postponing the election of United States Senator, and extending the present session.

The President has appointed Capt. Nicholas Smith of Kansas, Minister-Resident to Greece, to reside at Athens. This is the first appointment of a Minister to that country.

Resolutions indorsing the policy of Andrew Johnson, and commending the administrative ability of Seward and Stanton, passed the New-Jersey Legislature on Jan. 24 after considerable debate—35 to 6.

The lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature has passed the Negro Testimony bill by a vote of 44 to 32. The Senate has also passed the bill.

Domestic Miscellany.

The Vigilance Committee of Titusville, in the Pennsylvania oil regions, have disposed of the cases of a number of men arrested on suspicion of connection with the plot to destroy that town by fire on the 21st inst. Instead of being hanged, as was anticipated, the suspected persons were merely banished, with the understanding that they must never return. The members of the committee have published an address to the citizens, giving the names, homes, occupations and sentences of the various alleged incendiaries, and stating that they are determined to rid the town of all such characters and their congenial haunts, the gambling houses and dens of prostitution. The Town Council show an intention to coöperate with the Committee.

The National Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company are asking Congress for an amendment to their charter, making their different banks depositories for such funds as are held by Treasury officers on behalf of the freedmen. Thus far the Company has met with the most gratifying success, over $250,000 having been deposited with the various branch banks by the freedmen, of which $50,000 have been withdrawn for the purchase of homesteads, and for other necessary purposes. Five per cent is allowed on all deposits. The Company now has fifteen branch offices, the principal one being located in New-York.

A Memphis paper of Jan. 11 has the following announcement: "It will, doubtless, somewhat astonish those in the North who have been led to believe that the freedmen here are 'agin' Gen. Forrest to the death, to learn that on yesterday he left for his Mississippi plantation, per steamer Dart Able, with 224 male and female negro laborers, together with their children. With them he has made satisfactory contracts, and designs rendering a good account in the way of 'staple' next Fall."

A destructive fire occurred on the 28th ult. at Seton Hall (Catholic) College, situated at South Orange, N. J., which resulted in the entire destruction of the main portion of the college and the beautiful marble building which has been used for the purpose of a seminary. Fortunately, no lives were lost; the valuable libraries contained in the building, and almost all the articles of more than ordinary value, were saved. The building was insured for about $20,000.

The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the House, communicates a list of the cities of the United States with the statistics of their manufactories, including those having 10,000 inhabitants and upward. It includes 102 cities, beginning with New-York and ending with Newport, Ky. The total capital employed is $417,129,234; hands employed—males, 410,920; females, 147,000; value of products, $874,934,827. New-York stands first in the list.

The interest of the 7-30 bonds, amounting to $7,300,000, falling due on the 15th ult., is being redeemed by the Treasury Department and all designated depositaries. Over $125,000 in coupons have already been redeemed.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, the mint and branch mints of the United States coined $32,819,249 64, in gold, silver and copper.

A private dispatch received in San Francisco says that Mr. Aspinwall is organizing an opposition line to California via Panama.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

By the arrival of the City of Boston and the Hibernian, we have European news to Jan. 12, five days later than those previously received.

The United States Consul at Manchester, England, under date of Jan. 6, informs the Department of State that the cattle disease has made frightful progress, the cases for the week ending the date of his dispatch being 7,693, an increase of 1,437 upon the returns of the previous week. He reports that the authorities are making every exertion possible to restrain the plague, but without the slightest appearance of success. The disease, he asserts, has been discovered to bear some striking analogies to small-pox, and many experiments in vaccination are being made. He says that many of the towns prohibit the driving in of beeves for slaughter, and require that they shall be killed where fed, and the meat only brought to market. The whole number of cases thus far reported for England alone is 73,549, and of this number 55,422 have either died or have been killed.

The Java, from Liverpool January 13, via Queenstown January 14, arrived here on Jan. 26, bringing two days later news.

An official dispatch of the Spanish Government, dated January 11, announces that Gen. Prim was precipitately retreating toward Portugal, and that the insurrection was crushed. Other accounts, however, leave no doubt that the excitement throughout the country was still intense. In Barcelona, on January 9, the number of troops was deemed to be insufficient to preserve the peace, and reënforcements were demanded. All political clubs of the *Progressistas* and of the Democratic party throughout Spain have been closed.

Mexico.

Official news up to the 29th of December has been received at Washington from El Paso, the present seat of the Mexican Government. After the occupation of Chihuahua by the French, they sent an expedition to El Paso against President Juarez, who collected at that place Gen. Ferraga's division, and made other preparations to resist the invaders, with every chance of success. When the French heard of this they marched back to Chihuahua, thus abandoning the idea of attacking El Paso. The news from the interior is represented as quite encouraging. The impression prevailed in the whole country that the French would soon abandon Mexico.

We have news from the Pacific States of Mexico to Jan. 5, at which time the Liberal General Corona was undisturbed within 40 miles from Mazatlan. The Republican Government is reported to be once more at Chihuahua. The French were still at Durango, which place was encircled by the Liberals. State papers relative to demonstrations of sympathy on the part of the Government of the United States of Columbia with President Juarez were on the 26th communicated to the House of Representatives at Washington. Gen. Crawford is kept in arrest by order of Gen. Sheridan.

The commander of the French fleet off Bagdad has protested, in the name of his Government, against the occupation of the place by United States troops, and they were consequently withdrawn. The Liberal Gen. Morales had defeated the Imperialists at Matarpha, but was subsequently defeated himself. The Liberal Gen. Martinez had captured the City of Alamos.

Admiral Farragut has received a report from the commander of the West India Squadron stating that six large French transport-vessels had put in at Havana, on their way to Vera Cruz. The transports were empty, and it is believed that they were intended to carry back troops from Mexico to France.

The official correspondence between Gens. Weitzel and Mejia concerning the capture of Bagdad has been published. Gen. Weitzel states that he sent American troops to Bagdad as an act of humanity. Gen. Mejia replies that he has notified his Government of the occurrences. The French naval commander had protested against the invasion of Mexico by American soldiers.

The President, in reply to an inquiry, on the 30th communicated to the Senate papers from the War Department, giving the desired information relative to negotiations in 1861 with Mexico for the purpose of marching United States troops from Guaymas to Arizona, through Mexico. It appears from these papers that on May 7, 1861, Secretary Seward asked permission for the passage of United States troops, and that Señor Romero, on Aug. 10, communicated the desired permission. Previously Señor Romero had called Mr. Seward's attention to a project of the rebels for seizing Mexico and establishing Slavery therein, and had proposed a treaty between the United States and Mexico, by which the Mexican frontier should be guaranteed. To this Mr. Seward replied that Mr. Corwin had received the necessary instructions to establish such relations with Mexico and the other American States as would insure their independence of European influence.

South America.

By the arrival at this port, on Jan. 29, of the South America, we have news from Rio Janeiro to Jan. 2, and from Buenos Ayres to Dec. 21. The allied forces were within 50 miles of the Paraguayan position at Passo de la Patria, and they were expected to force the passage of the Parana at that point. They were constantly receiving reënforcements, and were making great efforts to pour an overwhelming force into Paraguay in the course of January. The army and the people of Paraguay are severely suffering from sickness, and the army is reported to consist of no more than 25,000 men.

Canada.

Mr. Ferguson Blair, Mr. Brown's successor in the Canadian Cabinet, in a speech which he made on Jan. 25 announced that intelligence had been received from Washington that our Government would immediately exempt Canada from the operations of the lately enacted law of Congress prohibiting the importation of cattle.

Mr. Darcy McGee, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, recently stigmatized the Fenians as thieves and assassins. He delivered a public lecture in Montreal on the 24th ult., and it was thought necessary to place a guard of armed policemen and detectives.

West Indies.

Late accounts from the West India Island of Guadaloupe state that the cholera still continued to rage there with fearful fatality.

We learn from Jamaica that the new Governor arrived there on Jan. 6, and was sworn in. With him arrived Mr. Gowrie, the Scotch lawyer, who has been engaged as counsel for Mrs. Gordon.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—The bill relative to the Court of Claims, providing, among other things, for appeal from that Court to the United States Supreme Court, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. A bill was reported from the Naval Committee concerning the relief of seamen. A Constitutional amendment was proposed by Mr. Wilson, to prohibit the payment of any claim for emancipated slaves, or of any portion of the Rebel debt, the same as heretofore offered in the House, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. That committee made a report on the petition of the North Carolina Legislature for a repeal of the test oath, that such proceeding would be inexpedient at the present time. The same committee were instructed to report what legislation is necessary for the relief of loyal citizens of the South whose property was confiscated by the Rebels. Petitions were presented from citizens of Colorado for the admission of that State, on condition of striking out the word white from its Constitution; and for the extension of suffrage to women. Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution that it is inexpedient to repeal the Test Oath. A resolution was offered and objected to for an inquiry as to legislation for the protection and relief of loyal citizens whose property had been confiscated by the Rebel Government. Mr. Conness of California complained of omissions in the press reports of Senatorial proceedings to notice measures introduced of great interest to his State. Mr. Kirkwood was sworn in as Senator from Iowa. The remainder of the day was occupied in discussion of the special order, the bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Several Senators spoke, and Mr. Garrett Davis of Kentucky offered a number of amendments, including propositions to strike out those portions of the bill confirming the titles for three years of lands apportioned to negroes by General Sherman, and making provision for the purchase of homes for the freedmen, and providing for the restriction of the Bureau's operation to States where the civil courts are not in operation, and for appeal to the courts from the decisions of its officers. These, however, and other suggestions of Mr. Davis as well as complete substitutes offered by him and Mr. McDougall, were all voted down by large majorities, and the Senate finally adjourned with the understanding that a vote was to be taken on the next day.

HOUSE.—The House was again engaged during nearly the entire session in considering the question of representation and direct taxation. A petition of members of the 177th New-York Volunteer Regiment for bounty, and bills to give bounties to all the 1861 and 1862 volunteers, and a pension of $8 per month to soldiers of the war of 1812, were presented and referred. The House then took up the report of the Reconstruction Committee, recommending a Constitutional Amendment apportioning among the several States direct taxes and representation on the basis of the entire number of their population, excluding Indians not taxed, and excepting from the enumeration for representative persons deprived of the elective franchise on account of race or color. The debate which followed was of an earnest character, participated in by several members on both the Republican and Democratic sides, and continued up to the adjournment. Different alterations of the Committee's proposed amendment were suggested, showing that as it now stands it does not exactly meet the views of a large portion of the Republican party; but no vote was taken either on these or the main question.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—Bills were reported relative to sale of postage stamps, &c., on credit; and to create an additional land district in Oregon. The latter was passed. A bill was introduced and referred to govern the District of Columbia by a Board of three Commissioners and other officers to be appointed by the President, and resuming the legislative powers heretofore granted to the Cities of Washington and George town. Petitions were presented from Pennsylvania for the enforcement of the guaranty of a republican form of Government; from Paul S. Forbes for relief on his contract for building a war vessel; from Pennsylvania against distinctions of color; and in favor of a protective tariff. Mr. Wilson called up his bill to restrict the fees of claim agents, which was debated, and laid aside. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Davis, Sherman, Trumbull and Johnson, and then passed by Yeas 37, Nays 10—the latter all Democrats. Mr. Davis moved to amend its title, but the Chair decided his motion out of order. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolutions were adopted to print 25,000 copies of the reports of Gen. Grant and Gen. Schurz on the condition of the Rebel States; requesting the Commissioner of Agriculture to communicate the receipts and expenses of his Bureau; to inquire into the expediency of paying for property destroyed at sea to preserve life; to inquire into the expediency of a law allowing banks to surrender their charters; to inquire into the expediency of putting certain Michigan lands into market; instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill excluding Rebels from the right of suffrage; and inquiring into the appointment of officers unable to take the test oath, and as to the security for the performance of their duties. A bill was passed to grant the use of part of the military reserve at Fort Huron for military purposes. Mr. Williams asked leave to report two amendments to the Constitution, but objection was made. The House then resumed the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment reported by Mr. Stevens from the Reconstruction Committee, and it was debated by Messrs. Eldridge, Strouse, Higby, Bingham, Broomall, Davis, Ward and Nicholson. Without taking a vote, the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 26.—A bill appropriating $231,000 for the improvement of certain harbors of the State of Ohio was introduced and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Instructions were given to the Committee on Finance to report on the necessity of requiring directors of National banks to give bonds; to the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of giving pensions to the widows of enlisted men employed as artificers, and to the Committee on Commerce to consider the propriety of creating a post-office and custom-house at Topeka, Kansas, at an expense of $100,000. The bills extending the time for withdrawal of goods from public storehouses, and allowing officers of the navy and marine corps compensation for personal effects lost by disaster at sea or in action with the enemy were passed. The resolution in favor of providing provisional governments for the States which engaged in the Rebellion was then taken up, and Mr. Howe (Republican) of Wisconsin spoke at length in its support, replying to Mr. Doolittle and Reverdy Johnson. He said that he did not advocate any theory because it was some one else's, but because he believed it to be right. He denied that Mr. Doolittle was authorized to say that his (Howe's) resolution was opposed to the Lincoln and Johnson plan of reconstruction. The first proposition in the resolution was that the functions of the States lately in rebellion had been suspended. This he took literally from the Message of the President. The second was that the time had not come for their reconstruction as States. The third proposition was that military governments were unsuited to the people of the South. This, too, he had taken from the Message of the President. The fourth proposition followed logically from the first three, and asserted that Provisional Governors ought to be appointed in the South. So that if he was looking for a godfather for his resolution he might well call upon the President; but he was not looking for godfather, and unless the Congress of the United States adopted it, he wanted it to fall through. Mr. Howe was replied to in opposition by Messrs. Johnson and Saulsbury, and Mr. Stewart of Nevada also participated in the debate, but no vote on the subject was reached. During his remarks Mr. Howe was interrupted by Mr. Conness, Republican, of California, who moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Freedmen's Bureau bill was passed on the previous day. After some discussion the motion was voted on, and the reconsideration was denied. The bill to guarantee the rights of the freedmen was debated for a short time, when the Senate went into Executive session, during which, among others, the nominations of Alexander Cummings as Governor of Colorado and Thomas Francis Meagher as Secretary of Montana were confirmed, and then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—A numerously signed petition was presented in favor of an equalization of the bounties of volunteers, asking an increase of the pensions of disabled soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans, and reminding Congress of a sentiment freely expressed at one time in favor of confiscating Rebel lands for the benefit of soldiers. Majority and minority reports were presented from the Committee on Elections relative to the contest between Messrs. Coffroth and Koonts for the representation of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania District, but the case was not disposed of. The Military Committee were instructed to report on the expediency of constructing a military road, with military posts for the protection of emigrants, from the Western border of Minnesota to the gold fields of Idaho and Montana. The Ways and Means Committee were directed to inquire into the propriety of legislation to put a stop to the practice of exporting merchandise from this country to the British Provinces in order to obtain a drawback of duties. The remainder of the session was consumed in a continuation of the debate on the proposed Constitutional Amendment embraced in the resolution reported by the Reconstruction Committee, fixing a new basis of direct taxation and Congressional representation, several members speaking on each side of the question. It was agreed that a vote shall be taken on the adoption of the resolution on Tuesday. During the day Mr. McKee of Kentucky made an able speech in favor of the amendment, taking the radical ground on the subject of reconstruction. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Jan. 27.—The House held a short session, which was devoted exclusively to further consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the President's Message. Mr. Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, Mr. Baker of Illinois, and Mr. Broomall of Pennsylvania, all Republicans, spoke on the subject of Reconstruction, their speeches forming about all the proceedings of the body. All three of these gentlemen opposed an early admission of the Southern Representatives, and Mr. Broomall took the ground that the States which participated in the Rebellion are not now in the Union, but constitute merely vanquished communities, subject to such disposition as their conquerors may choose to prescribe. Adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

SENATE, Jan. 29.—A memorial from the St. Paul Board of Trade was presented, asking for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi and a treaty for the freedom of the Welland Canal, with a joint commission on Reciprocity. Mr. Yates introduced a bill to prohibit any distinction of color by State laws, and to protect all citizens, regardless of race, color or condition, in the enjoyment of all their civil and political rights, including the right of suffrage, which was referred to the Reconstruction Committee. Bills were introduced to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States; to increase the number of cadets at West Point and regulate their admission; and to promote military education by detailing army officers for colleges of 150 students. A remonstrance was presented against renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and a petition from Pennsylvania for a Constitutional amendment against color distinctions. A bill was reported to grant 1,000,000 acres of public land for public schools in the District of Columbia. A joint resolution to consider the expediency of an appropriation for improving the public grounds in Washington, was passed. The bill to restrict to $10 fees for collecting claims of soldiers, with an amendment excepting cases where the auditing officers shall certify that the services are worth more, was passed. A resolution of thanks to Admiral Farragut, his officers and men, for gallant conduct in Mobile Bay, was introduced and referred. A resolution to grant certain lands in Michigan for railroad purposes was passed. Mr. Trumbull called up his bill to protect citizens in the enjoyment of civil rights, and offered an amendment declaring persons of African descent, born here, citizens. The bill was debated by Messrs. Trumbull, Van Winkle, Saulsbury and Howard, and the Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolutions were offered commending the President for rejecting a present, and the offering of presents in general; to inquire into the expediency of refusing the Hall of the House to all applicants; and instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report a bill excluding Rebels from the elective franchise. A resolution demanding the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis, and, if found guilty, his execution, was introduced and laid over. Bills were introduced to exempt the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind from taxation; and to transfer cases where non-residents are parties from the State to United States Courts. A bill was reported appropriating $2,500 for sufferers by the arsenal explosion in the District. The House had a recess in order to receive Gen. Sherman on the floor, after which the pending Constitutional amendment was taken up when Mr. Raymond took the floor, and spoke at length in opposition to the measure and in support of President Johnson's reconstruction policy and proceedings. He also favored the immediate admission of such Southern representatives as can take the required oath, and advocated the abolition of the Reconstruction Committee itself. Messrs. Julian, Johnson and others spoke on the subject, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, Jan. 30.—Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for a National Militia. Resolutions were adopted directing an inquiry into the expediency of authorizing the Post Office Department to construct and operate telegraph lines, authorizing the payment of $10,000 for the expenses of the Reconstruction Committee, and calling for Gen. Sherman's report of his recent observations in the States within his Department. A resolution to print 5,000 copies of the Revenue Commission report was referred. Memorials were presented from the Iowa Legislature for the equalization of bounties, and from the Colorado delegation asking admission into Congress. Petitions were presented for the abolition of all color distinctions, and from men in the Signal Corps for discharge. A report from the Judiciary Committee that John P. Stockton was duly elected a Senator from New-Jersey was ordered to be printed. The bill to secure civil rights to all persons in the United States was taken up, and Mr. Trumbull withdrew his amendment of the 29th, and offered another declaring all persons born in the United States, not subject to foreign power, citizens. A debate followed, and without any action on the subject the Senate at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.—A message was received from the President concerning a report from the Acting Secretary of State on the surrender of the Shenandoah, and another transmitting a report of the Provost-Marshal-General concerning the enlistment of 100-day men. A bill for the better organization of the navy was introduced and referred. A resolution to admit certain claimants from Arkansas to the floor of the House was disagreed to by 64 to 96. A deficiency bill was reported from the Appropriation Committee, sent to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Thursday week. A resolution to print 20,000 copies of a report on manufactures was agreed to. A resolution that the House will coöperate with the Secretary of the Treasury to restore a specie currency was offered, but objected to. The pending amendment to the Constitution, originally reported from the Reconstruction Committee, was referred back to that Committee, without instructions, and with all related propositions. A motion to send it to Committee on the Whole was negatived, 37 to 133. The resolution reported from the Committee on claims, instructing that Committee to reject all claims from citizens of Rebel States for damages by the army or navy during the Rebellion was debated by Messrs. Delano, Niblack, Ward and Thornton, and then passed. A bill for a ship canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan was introduced and referred. Mr. Kasson offered a resolution embodying propositions to be submitted to the Legislatures of States lately in rebellion, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then took up the Freedmen's Bureau bill which has passed the Senate, and after some debate took a recess till 7½ in the evening, and at that time without doing any business, adjourned.

71.2009.085.01423

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1866.

IRON.

Among many things for which this country should be necessarily grateful, we rank the Presidential economy which deposited very little Coal, and iron beyond the reach of Great Britain. For, had this been otherwise, those nefarious "Yanks" would have not to making Iron—they are none too good to do it—and then such statesmen as Senator McDougall of California would have talked, even when sober, such amazing drivel as this:

"Continuous bows were in order during the last Congressional session in the direction of the cotton aristocrats in the South. But does anyone imagine the Democratic party of the North ever had any relation to the cotton aristocrats? Never! Never! Never! Ever the Democratic party of the North took care of the interests of free trade. The Democratic party to-day hold the same principles. They are in favor of free trade. They are with Great Britain. They are for cotton, free as the Publisher, free every internal tax, free every duty, free everything. They believe in the long-cherished principle that has been developed by modern European and American experience, that the world is to be governed by the people and guided by the people, and not by any one land and country. The Democratic party will maintain that principle, and it will be the duty of the Republicans to do the same thing in the South as in other quarters. It was because they always opposed the cotton aristocracy that they were enabled to make substantial progress in all New-England."

Free trade! Free trade has today ceased of the mongrel world of Louis Napoleon, Great Britain, and Yankeedom. It has issued every bullet of even only every pound of Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Wool, Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Brandy, Salt, for Quadruple Gold—excepting a particular policy special to Non-England, Great Britain, and Yankeedom, which is to Monopolize the World's Trade with Gold, for themselves; and I know it is antipathetic to the most of Yankeedom, that Free Trade, Free Commerce, and the principle of being governed by the people, is not to be New-England, and they have to become so prosperous that they can buy Cotton, Rice, Tobacco, Wool, Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Brandy, Salt, Gold, in Gold, to carry on their trade with, because they have been built up with such immense wealth by the legislation of the Government.

"Yet; but for the benignant denial of Coal and Iron to New-England, while both abound in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and Tennessee, not the great West, those who are allowed to sit in the seats of Madison and the elder Bayard, of Clay, Webster and Evans, might not have to drivel as the above, and not really know how essentially inalienate it is.

We must have Iron in ever-increasing quantities. The advance of a people in civilization is pretty accurately measured by their increased consumption of Iron.

Those branches of Manufacture which the policy of Protection—established against her protest and her will—has nurtured in New-England, will be gradually diffused all over the country. The Wool of Wisconsin and Minnesota will be spun and woven on their own soil, by those who cut their abundant Bread and Meat where it is produced at most wholesome. So the South, relieved of the incubus of Slavery, will make the Cotton Fabrics she requires, instead of exchanging Cotton to the North and buying thence her Shirtings and Sheetings; but our Iron Industry cannot be transferred to New-England, because of the bulk of the Ore and Coal to be extracted in the production of Iron. Twenty years ought to see our production of Iron at least Doubled and that of Steel quadrupled; while Lead, Zinc, Copper, and other of the lesser metals—some of them found in our soil, at the East—will be required in like proportion. Shall we buy them from Europe? or dig them from our own soil? If there be any metal not indigenous here, we would import it rather than Iron from Sweden or Russia. Show us that some natural impediment—such as our climate in the case of Coffee, Pineapples and Spices—facilitates the production on our soil of any article, rare at a considerably greater cost of labor than is required to produce it elsewhere—and we will oppose any effort to protect it here. But the simple fact that we are beginners in any manufacture, while other nations have attained all proficiency therein, so as to be able for a time to sell cheaper, is no reason at all for our importing it—as John Stuart Mill fairly admits in his "Principles of Political Economy." We now make a hundred important articles—such as Plows, Axes, Spades, &c.—at cost cheaper and better than we could obtain them abroad; yet, if we were to begin to make any of them to-day, it would doubtless cost more for a time to make it here than to import it. But from a no considerable portion of our Labor—a tax being substantially an aggregate tax of so many days' work—that we can hardly hope to make it as cheap as it can be imported, while our Labor costs decline to quadruple the wages of its kind in Great Britain or Belgium. We therefore expect that Iron will need Protection for many years, or until Europe recognizes at least her skilled Labor more highly than she now does.

But does it Labor follow that American Iron costs more? This the chiefs who struggle to Emancipate the Knowledge of Political Economy habitually assume. Thus Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College—who has lately enraged his friends by contrary—in "Elements of Political Economy"—thus satisfies himself that it is always better to buy whatever is offered at the lowest money price:

"A and B will not exchange services, unless the effect of the exchange is to make each more prosperous than he would be if each were left to the mercy of each surrounded himself. Suppose A and B to be farmers, living in the southern part of our country, and B to be a Northern farmer, and A to be a Northern manufacturer, and B to be a Southern farmer, living in the Southern part of our country, and B to be a Northern farmer, living in the Northern part of our country

WEST JERSEY.

Ocean County—Its Vast Wilderness—It is not Barren—Its Products are Rich, and Cultivation Profitable—Peach Orchards and Vineyards—Cranberry Lands and Cranberry Culture—Product and Profit—How Cranberry Gardens are Made, and the Cost—"Barren Lands" and Fruits, and Garden Vegetables—The Manchester Land Company—25,000 Acres, and What They Propose to do With Them—Manchester Village—Its Beautiful Cottages—It is Surrounded by 100,000 Acres of Wilderness, only 50 Miles from New-York—Tom's River Village and Its Surroundings—Why This Region Should be Occupied and Improved.

[Fourth Article.]

MANCHESTER AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

Reader! if you have a map of the State of New-Jersey, please open it before you proceed and look at the extent of Ocean County, with your finger upon Manchester as a central point. Imagine that you stand there in a busy little village of railroad workshops, surrounded by a collection of remarkably neat cottages, with one church, one school house, two or three stores and as many taverns, and almost everything having a look of newness. The village is closely surrounded with forest, so much so that some of its dwellings mix in with the trees, and all the roads are long avenues, recently cut through the wilderness.

Your view from where you stand (supposing you have just arrived at Manchester, 57 miles from New-York, by the Raritan and Delaware Railway), in whatever direction you turn your eyes, extends into the great wilderness—the unsubdued native wilderness—only broken here and there by a few little openings.

The Manchester tract embraces 25,000 acres, upon which the art of the husbandman has never been exercised.

Adjoining it on the north is the Bergen Iron Works tract of 15,000 acres, with no opening save that occupied by the furnace and its village of iron-makers.

On the east, and extending several miles beyond the Tom's River village, lies a tract of over 20,000 acres, owned by A. P. Stanton of that place, always, until the last six years, occupied by lumbermen, wood-choppers and coal-burners.

South-east of that lies "the Rutherford tract" of 30,000 acres; and south-west, the Hurrey tract of 10,000, and several other large ones, which fill in between the Manchester and Stanton tracts, and Patterson's tract of 30,000 acres lying around the Atsion station; making altogether, in one compact body, taking Manchester as the center, more than 100,000 acres of unbroken forest. Forest never used for any more ennobling purpose than its destruction—destroyed to little purpose, or, for little l[e]ft fit to mankind. The land and all it has produced in timber, wood and charcoal, is not worth as much to-day as it would be if the destroyers had never touched a stick of the original growth. Nearly all of the present growth is the second, third or fourth—often the latter—crop of timber that this land has borne since white men dispossessed the red ones—the "savages," who did not cut and burn trees.

WOOD-CHOPPERS AND COAL-BURNERS.

Yet no "civilized" country, probably, ever contained a more barbarian population than the indigenous wood-choppers and coal-burners of this woodland region.

The pioneer settlers of the West are often isolated for a short period, but, then, they live in hope of soon being surrounded by other new settlers, for the Government land is always open for sale, and may be taken up in tracts of 40 acres or more, and thus large settlements of independent land owners are rapidly found. Here the coal-burners are tenants at will of large land holders, who, until quite lately, have manifested no desire to see the country occupied by a class who would cultivate the soil.

Indeed, it has been so long and so persistently declared that the soil was utterly barren that everybody has been discouraged from the attempt to make it productive of any salable products but charcoal, huckleberries, and rabbits, which appear to be the staple and almost exclusive source of income to a large number of the inhabitants of this part of the State.

COMPARATIVE EXTENT OF THE FOREST.

What I have said of the extent of the forest around Manchester must be understood as covering only a small portion of what may be found in South and West Jersey. Yet, let us look a little at the size of a body of 100,000 acres of land.

A "Congressional township," as the public land townships are called, is six miles square—thirty-six sections, or square miles, each containing 640 acres, making 23,040 acres in a township.

Hence such a tract as I speak of is larger than four townships of public land. It is equal to 156¼ sections; and subdivided like Government public land into 40 acre tracts, it will give homes to 2,500 families, each with a farm of 40 acres; which, in this location, and with the mode of culture pursued upon a fruit or market garden farm, is equal to one of half a section (320 acres), where grass, grain and cattle, are the staple crops.

Two thousand five hundred landless families—yes, double it, for twenty acres is enough for a "truck farm"—might be located—aye, should be located within five years immediately around Manchester, and four times as many upon all the land now lying waste in the State of New-Jersey.

WHY IT HAS REMAINED FOREST.

"But why," inquires the family of doubters, "has not this land been occupied long ago if it is habitable?"

Perhaps the history, in brief, of the Manchester tract will answer the question more pertinently than any other mode.

The title to this tract was acquired, "long, long ago," just as titles were acquired to other great bodies of land, some of which, in New-York State, have given us the "anti-rent troubles." It was held by some English family, who mortgaged it for $100,000 to the Bank of England, and the bank, after tiring of long keeping such a dead carcass, foreclosed and sold out at Sheriff's sale, some 25 years ago, for less than one-sixth of its debt. The purchaser was William Torrey, a New-York merchant, who had about as much use for such a tract of land as the man had for the elephant which he won in the raffle.

It was 25 or 30 miles from the Delaware, or from railroad communication with the outer world, and "everybody," who is an old acknowledged authority, said the land was barren, and therefore barren it was and was likely to be. Yet it had a crop—a second one—of wood, but that was too heavy for transportation over long sandy roads, and therefore must be converted into charcoal, as the only method available for making the land yield an income. The charcoal could be hauled to the Tom's River landing, and shipped upon small vessels to New-York. To this business the new landowner devoted himself, making his residence in its midst, and thus discovering that the soil, although sandy, was not barren, as I have shown in naming the productions of his garden and orchard.

Still he could not make others believe that it was capable of profitable cultivation; and if he had, they would have answered it was too distant from easy means of transportation to market, but worst of all, it was away outside of any line of travel, and out of sight of those who were moving westward in search of new homes.

There was nothing left for the owner but the old routine of wood choppers and charcoal, and a little lumber from his saw-mill, or a few rails and posts from the cedar swamps.

A CHARCOAL RAILROAD.

"If," he thought, "I had a railroad to carry away the wood, coal, boards, and cedar timber, then I could realize some profit from the land. Now, the cost of teams and hauling hay and grain 20 miles or more to feed them, eats up the profits. I *must* have a railroad." So he built a wooden one to Tom's River, to be operated by mule power, but it was not a success, unless the thoughts it engendered led him afterward to devote years of his life toward the accomplishment of a thorough line from New-York to Philadelphia, which is, or will be successful, in spite of the great overpowering Camden and Amboy monopoly.

THE RARITAN BAY RAILROAD—HOW BUILT.

To obtain this great object of his life, Mr. Torrey parted with his large tract of land to a New-York banking house (Brown Brothers & Co.), at a low figure, satisfied thus to do a greater good to the public than himself; for by this means he succeeded in making a railroad where all the world said it would not be made, and where no other individual, perhaps for a century, would have undertaken its construction.

Not from any physical difficulty, but because the condition of the country it was to traverse, did not seem to require such facilities; as there were not inhabitants enough to give the road local travel, and very little produce to give it freight. It was to traverse more than fifty miles of wilderness. It remains to be seen how long it shall continue wilderness, now that it has been demonstrated by such actual living facts as may be seen upon land almost identical in character at Vineland, Hammonton, Winslow, Egg Harbor City, Tom's River, and other localities, that the land is not barren, even the most sandy portions.

PROOF THAT THE LAND IS NOT BARREN.

Mr. Hay has fully proved that by scattering a little lime, ashes or marl upon the surface it will produce clover, and clover will produce corn, oats, wheat, root crops and fruit.

I have already stated that I saw most beautiful products, rich in profit, upon land at Hammonton, the surface of which showed white drifting sand.

Mr. Stanton points out a field of luxuriant clover, where he says the surface was so bare of vegetable mold when cleared of pine trees, that he was told repeatedly by the old Jerseymen that it never would be productive, and he feared he should not be able to make it lie still long enough for the clover to get a start, but it did, and who would now dare to call it barren?

Mr. S. declares that there is not an acre of woodland in Ocean County, however sandy, that he cannot make produce clover by dressing it with 100 bushels of Squankum marl, which costs only $8, delivered from the cars.

"Once in clover, always in clover" is an old English agricultural maxim. And "a clover ley, for wheat, will pay" is another. But here it would pay better than in some other crops, such as are so profitably grown by the market gardeners and fruit-growers, to supply the two cities at the termini of this railroad.

Who will dare, after this, to call any land barren, however much it may differ from such as he has been educated to believe is alone fertile, when he has such evidence before him as I have detailed in these articles, and which all other persons may examine. And to enable them to do so I have given names and locations.

There is one great fact that must not be lost sight of by those who are examining this wilderness region, that is, that even where the roads appear to be covered with sand, the adjoining land plows up a true loam; and in many places good brick clay is found at the bottom of the furrow, or a little deeper. Muck, too, abounds throughout the whole region; but who will care to dig and haul muck, where he can manure his land so much more cheaply with marl and clover?

SQUANKUM MARL.

Since the method of excavating marl by a steam dredging machine has been adopted, no one doubts the permanence of the supply. The deposit is inexhaustible, and the principal pits are in the possession of a company that will not fail to furnish all the marl that cultivators can use to advantage.

These marl pits are 15 miles northward of Manchester, about a mile west of the main track, and connected with it by a branch, upon which the cars are loaded by the dredge, and then conveyed to any point where their contents are needed. Large quantities will be taken next season to Hammonton, and whenever the Raritan Bay Railroad is extended to the Delaware Bay, as originally intended, the demand for this invaluable fertilizer will make a profitable branch of the freighting business.

The Tom's River Branch Railroad will also open a great market for marl, as it has already been proved exceedingly profitable upon the lands in cultivation there. That road, too, will be extended down the river and bay to Barnegat and Egg Harbor. The carrying of marl, when the country is fully settled, and the return freight of muck will give, will be sufficient to support a railroad built at such small cost as one can be in this part of Jersey.

WHAT WILL MAKE THE FOREST PRODUCTIVE.

The only thing now wanting to convert this Jersey wilderness into a fruit garden as extensive as the present forest, is an industrious population—earnest working men, women and children, such as Germany has given to this country in vast wealth-producing numbers.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

One of the great advantages of the culture best adapted to these light lands is the employment it will give to light hands, such as can be furnished by those under age and the female portion of the family, or by hired people of that class, which gives the farmer the advantage of cheap labor.

It is a kind of labor for which I desire to see ample provision in America, and which the future fruit-farms of this region will largely contribute.

Indeed, there is room now, even in the forest, for the employment of thousands of such laborers, gathering wild berries in Summer, if there was some organized plan, like that established some years since, on Long Island, by Joseph R. French, for gathering and marketing huckleberries. I learn that the work has already begun that one man last Summer employed six teams, hauling huckleberries to the railroad, which were sent daily during the season to New-York. But he found the business too expensive to enable him to pay a fair price to the pickers, because they were so widely scattered, and most of them not blessed with industrious habits.

Those who first establish fruit farms in Ocean County will naturally draw help for the picking season from the great stock of immigrants in New-York, and thus many of them will learn how easily they may become land-owners and fruit producers.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS.

I was informed that the Manchester Land Company are disposed to offer unusually liberal facilities to those who are willing to purchase and cultivate their land.

If the immigrant has only capital enough to buy his land, he can get it upon credit, and can his money to build a house and get a start in cultivation, or if he is poor, but strong, sober and industrious, I believe arrangements will be made to enable him to go to work and pay for land and house out of the crops he will produce.

It will cost from $10 to $30 an acre to clear and plow the upland, and it is determined to follow the lead of Vineland, and to dispense entirely with fences.

VINEYARDS AND FRUIT FARMS COMMENCED.

Already the work of preparation has commenced. About a mile east of the station at Manchester a New-York gentleman has 50 acres under contract to be cleared and plowed, and about half is done, which will be planted in grape-vines early in the Spring. He is well acquainted with European grape-growing, and is confident of success in this locality. He has selected a ridge of the highest ground in the vicinity the soil of which is much lighter than many other sections. Mr. Parsons examined the situation, and is satisfied that it is well adapted to a vineyard, and that young vines will start off readily and make a good growth without manure. He is clearing similar land below Tom's River, where he hopes to have at least 10 acres of vines growing in April.

The faith of such men is a strong inducement for others to follow, and their success will be the means of covering thousands of acres, now bearing only worthless oaks and pines, with fruit-producing trees and vines.

About three miles north of Manchester, on the west side of the railroad, Major Brown has a tract newly cleared and plowed, which he intends for a general fruit farm. I advised him to put it into clover and timothy merely to establish the fact that this soil will produce such valuable farm products. He may then follow with any kind of all kinds of fruit that he desires upon the clover ley. The soil here is more loamy than the place preparing for the vineyard; and I believe most of the land west of the railroad is of the same character. Indeed, outside the Manchester tract, where farms have been long cultivated, nobody doubts their productiveness. It is only the land that has never been tested that is pronounced "barren," and the only evidence that it is barren is that it has never been proved otherwise.

Life-long habits and occupations of those who inhabited this wilderness region of New-Jersey, but did not own the soil, have made them earnest, self-interested witnesses against the possibility of growing crops where none had ever been grown before.

Even the first attempts to cultivate cranberries were ridiculed with the utmost profanity of ignorance and prejudice, as a thing utterly impracticable, if not impossible. It has been difficult to convince some of the people that they have not an inalienable right to pick the fruit, however produced, because they had always enjoyed that right upon the natural cranberry bogs; ergo, cranberries being wild fruit, their right to it could not be abridged by moving the vines from their wild locality to a more domestic one.

ORIGINAL VALUE OF LAND.

The value of land here is curiously illustrated by Mr. Stanton, who points instances where parties having purchased and paid for land, have stripped it of wood, and then refused to take the deed, because they would then have to pay the taxes.

The piece of land I have mentioned as sold for $8,500—that is $1,000 an acre, in bearing cranberry vines, was sold, or offered for a cow, after the timber had all been cut off; only a year or two before it was converted into a cranberry garden. The owners of such land have since learned its value, and now it is generally held at $100 an acre. Five years ago it could be bought anywhere from $10 to $25 an acre.

The same appreciation will take place in the value of land suited to grapes, peaches, strawberries, blackberries, pears, apples, sweet potatoes, melons and tomatoes, and other marketable products, whenever a few farms are in as successful operation as are the cranberry gardens I have mentioned.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION—WHAT IT WOULD EFFECT.

Mr. Stanton says that with cheap, rapid, certain transportation to New-York, such as a line of steamers from Tom's River would give, he could furnish the city a greater and cheaper supply of tomatoes than it ever had before, and two weeks earlier than at present from Long Island, and could make money rapidly at one-half the usual rates. The same thing is true in regard to melons and sweet potatoes.

What then is to hinder the immediate settlement of this part of Jersey, and the conversion of the present worthless land into productive farms and fruit gardens, and pleasant, healthy homes, for a large industrious population?

There is but one thing lacking. That is organized, systematic effort; just such as has been practiced at Vineland, Hammonton, and Egg Harbor City.

Locate a Landis at Manchester, or Tom's River, and it would soon cause this wilderness to disappear, and in its place orchards, vineyards and gardens would blossom and bear fruit.

Let us think upon the effect upon New-York city of daily trains of cars and daily lines of steamers out of the very center of that great forest, freighted as other lines are now freighted, from the farmers along the Camden and Amboy road, and the banks of the Delaware River, and from the great wealth-producing peach orchards of Maryland, and from many a tract of land in Delaware, personally well known to me as not one whit better than this now lying idle, and really "barren," because those who might cultivate it are barren of ideas and efforts tending to that purpose.

MARKETS FOR FRUIT AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—CANNING AND PRESERVING.

"But what if," the timid doubter cries, "all this land should be brought into cultivation, and it should be fruitful, as you suppose, you would overstock the market and prices would be so low that no kind of fruit you can grow there would sell for enough to pay the transportation to New-York."

The answer to this old story is, that experience has proved, not only in New-York, but in all other cities, that it is about impossible to overstock the market. Consumption of good fruits increases as the supply increases, and prices advance rather than decline. Beside the daily consumption of all perishable fruits, there is an almost inconceivably great demand for preservation by the canning process, by which the use of such things as formerly had only a season of a few days, or a few weeks, in the immediate locality of production, is now extended through the year and throughout the world; and it only needs greater production to quadruple the demand.

The extent to which this business of canning fruit is carried on is not generally known. I have a few statistics before me of the operations of a single house which may serve to illustrate the idea I have advanced that the demand for fruits which can be kept in their natural condition but a few days after they have ripened, is almost illimitable.

Messrs. Aldrich & Yerkes, Philadelphia, have been some years engaged in canning fruit. Not many, for I think 20 years ago the process was unknown in America. They commenced in a small way, fearing, no doubt, overstocking the market with a new product. Now they occupy three large five-story warehouses, where they put up ship loads of peaches, pears, apples, plums, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, sweet corn, tomatoes, cucumbers, and almost every perishable fruit of the farm and garden that can be preserved by man's art. And the demand increases faster than a hundred such establishments in operation in various parts of the country can supply. Every vessel that leaves port carries large quantities, and the tin cans and bottles, after being emptied of their delicious contents, lie scattered along the routes from Missouri to California.

Who that ever visited an army encampment during the war does not remember how thickly the emptied cans were strewn about the ground. That demand has ceased, but one equally large has arisen in the Rebel States.

The above firm are in the practice of contracting for the fruit of whole orchards, farms, and neighborhoods in 1864 they used 26,000 baskets of peaches. In 1864, 40,000, and I have been told, a very much larger number in 1865. They employ large numbers of hands, principally women, and can put up 20,000 cans of fruit daily. Of cucumbers 50 acres only gives such an establishment a taste; and the quantity of tomatoes which can be used in cans and catsup, is too enormous to be believed if stated.

I presume it a moderate estimate, to suppose this one manufactory can use up the products of 1,000 acres, giving employment to 400 or 500 laborers, principally females, beside the cultivators; and that $30,000 to $40,000 worth of sugar and vinegar would be used in preserving and giving flavor to these perishable fruits.

With such an outlet, how can the market be glutted? Depend upon it, after the world has become accustomed to the use of fruits, thus preserved in the lusciousness of their natural ripe condition, it will not willingly relinquish them, but will demand their increased cultivation. It is a part of the refinement of the age we live in; and civilization and progress demand that we should advance, rather than retard the refining process. In their name we therefore demand that this Jersey wilderness of pines, oaks, bushes, briars, weeds, swamps, and all of their natural concomitants, shall be transformed into farms and fields of grain and culinary roots; and orchards and gardens of rich and health-preserving fruits, and their natural associates, a large, happy population of cultivators, who will support schools and churches; and that such should take the place of a few scattered families of wood-choppers and coal-burners, and all their concomitants of ignorance, sin and wretchedness.

Let all of this forest be made fragrant with fruit blossoms, and who can imagine the amount of good that will flow out of it all over the world. Let all be made fruitful, and who can imagine how many such establishments, like that one I have just mentioned, may be put in operation, and how many poor women and children thus furnished with employment, food and happy homes.

Depend upon it, where the canning process is known, the fruit market cannot be glutted, so as to make fruit-growing unprofitable.

CONDENSING FRUIT.

But the canning process is only one source of demand. Another has been discovered, though as yet only been put in practice sufficiently to establish its immense importance to all producers of perishable fruit.

I allude to Borden's plan of condensing the juice of fruit into a jelly, that will keep perfectly in all climates. By this easy method, apples, peaches, currants, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, grapes and tomatoes can be rapidly and cheaply converted into a portable product, which will become one of our great exports as well as come largely into home consumption. Already, Borden's apple jelly, blackberry jelly and tomato jelly have obtained a character which will warrant an extensive sale, as soon as they are as well known as condensed milk and meat, provided they can be produced in sufficient quantity to supply the demand; and the demand will be such that all the waste land in New-Jersey, converted, as it may be, into a most productive fruit garden, cannot glut the market. Those who grow these fruits can condense them into jellies upon their own premises, and thus save the transportation of all the watery portion, and greatly increase the profits of cultivation by combining with it the process of manufacturing.

This is why the business of fruit-growing, in the vicinity of New-York, or near cheap transportation, cannot be overdone, and why the occupation of these lands, and their cultivation, may be made most profitable and most beneficial to the great human family.

THE REASON WHY.

And this is the reason why, and solely why, I advocate the cause so earnestly. If I have done something toward accomplishing this end, I hope I may live and have strength to do more—to overcome the ignorance and prejudice that exist, which would keep these great cities surrounded by a wilderness, because lawless men will not cultivate and seeks to revenge itself with the declaration that the soil is unproductive.

Poverty nowhere dwells upon cultivated land in New-Jersey. It abode is in the woods. Industry should be pushed in, and poverty and ignorance driven out. Driven out as they have been at Hammonton and Vineland, by prosperous industry, churches and schools, manufactories and good neighborhoods and happy homes!

Already an entering wedge has been started at Manchester. Let the owners of the land see to it that this wedge is driven home, and thus make homes for some thousands of happy families.

WHAT THE MANCHESTER LAND COMPANY HAS DONE AND WILL DO.

It has already built a great many cheap, convenient, pretty cottages around the station of Manchester, which are sold at about cost or let to occupants at a low rent. It proposes to do the same thing upon farming lands; that is, to furnish lands to those who wish to buy, with homes already built. These cottages are constructed of a remarkably low price. They are composed almost entirely of cedar, and the timber required next to no work in its preparation. For instance, straight trees are selected for studs of almost uniform size, so that a very light cut taken off with a circular saw brings them to an even width. Much of the siding is made of trees just large enough for one width, and requires only the lower edge to be straightened. Shingles are also sawed from small trees of any width the size of the tree will afford. They are cut 18 or 20 inches long, and laid upon ribs, with one foot of the length exposed to the weather. Such roofs are very durable, and sided rails will, but would not answer so well as short shingles in a snowy country. These roofs cost $12 a square (10 by 10 feet), and are supported by those who use them to be the cheapest kind of good roofing known. They have not yet learned that a perfect slate roof (by the new Plastic Slate Roofing process) can be put on for $7 per square, and that it will remain forever fire-proof, water-proof and snow-proof. This is one of the discoveries of the age which will prove a great blessing to the poor, and make their cheap cottages as tight and comfortable as the castles of the rich.

The Manchester cottages are very pretty and good, but the supply of material, notwithstanding they are surrounded by the wilderness, will soon be exhausted, for you must remember that the timber of the forest has been literally destroyed. Yet as there is railroad communication through the center, and water communication on one side with the rest of the world, building materials will not be expensive, and, with the liberal offers of the Manchester Land Company, any honest, industrious family who lands upon our hospitable shores can have a home of their own at 30 days' notice.

Thus will the landless become landholders, and the homeless sit around their own hearthstones, as independent American citizens; cultivators of American soil, and producers of human food for the millions of mouths that must be filled by making the land more and more productive.

THE RESULTS.

Who can anticipate all the results likely to be produced by the improvements I have so earnestly advocated upon the wild lands of Jersey? Who can refrain from their advocacy who sees only such a glimpse of the picture as I have exhibited? Who can deny the capabilities of the soil who has ever seen the effects of Squankum marl upon similar land in Monmouth and Burlington Counties, and equally so in Ocean County wherever tried? Its effect alone upon such a region should insure an extensive appropriation of that land to the production of such an excellent food, and their increased cultivation would insure one of the cheapest and best kinds of food for the poor.

There are many thousands of the freedmen of South Carolina, who have lived, from November till March, almost exclusively upon sweet potatoes, and when fully fed with them, had but little, if any, desire for anything else.

There is waste land enough in Ocean County to feed a million of people, if made as productive as it may be, by the use of marl, and the labor of those who only wait for opportunity. S. R.

Death of Fredrika Bremer.

Intelligence is received of the death of Fredrika Bremer, the Swedish novelist, one of the best known women of the century. She was born in 1802 on the banks of the Aura, near Abo, in Finland. Her family, which was wealthy, removed into Sweden when she was about three years old. She was carefully educated, spent a year in Paris, and was afterward a teacher in a female seminary in Stockholm. In 1842 her novel "The Neighbors" was translated into English by Mary Howitt, published in England, and immediately became popular. Subsequently Mrs. Howitt translated "The Home," "The Diary," "The H. Family," "The President's Daughter," "Nina," "Brothers and Sisters," "Life in Dalecarlia," and "The Midnight;" all of which were republished in America, and widely circulated. In 1850–51, Miss Bremer visited America, and was very warmly welcomed. She had previously traveled widely on the continent of Europe and in England. On her return from the United States, she published a book made up of letters to her sister, entitled "Homes of the New World," which appeared simultaneously in Sweden, England, and America. "England in 1851" appeared at Altona in 1852. In 1856 she wrote "Hertha," in 1858 "Father and Daughter," and after a residence in the South of Europe she published in 1860 "Two Years in Switzerland and Italy." This was followed by a journey to the Holy Land, whence she returned by way of Turkey and Greece, and in the latter country prepared her books on the Holy Land and Turkey. At the time of her death she was residing in Stockholm.

Miss Bremer will be very generally regretted in the United States, where her books are widely read, and where she made many personal friends during her visit. The most complete edition of her works was published at Leipsic in 20 vols., from 1841 to 1853; and many of them have been translated into German, French, and Dutch, as well as into English.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC—25.

Virginia, Montana—Its Appearance and Population—Sunday during the flush Times—An Evening at the Theater—Life at a Hurdy Gurdy House—Starting for Helena—A Rough Awakening—Jefferson Fork—Head of the Yellow Stone—White-tailed Deer Canon—Hot Springs—Warm Climate of the Pacific Coast—Richness of the Blackfeet Mines—Immense Nuggets—Helena—Expenses of Living—Outlets from Montana via the Plains, the Missouri and the Columbia—A New Territory—Visit to the Quartz Lodes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HELENA, Montana, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1866.

Virginia, capital and metropolis of Montana, must not be confounded with Virginia, Nevada, a thousand miles to the South-West. It was settled in July, 1863, and has 5,000 people, including Nevada and Junction. Environed by mountain crests, dotted with a few lonely cedars, it lies like a huge serpent: the head Virginia, the tail these two suburbs, winding for nine miles down Alder Creek, a crooked strip of low log houses. Most are empty, their owners gone to the Blackfoot country. The American miner is a migratory animal, who will always leave the certainty of $5 per day for the possibility of $20, especially when the new diggings are very remote and difficult of access.

Alder Gulch has yielded many millions of dollars. For its length (13 miles) it was probably the richest gold deposit ever found in the world. Completely cut to pieces, it is honey-combed with shafts, ridged with ditches and disemboweled with tunnels. A few miners are still washing the yellow flakes and grains from the brown earth upon claims which continue to yield largely. The heart of the town is within 100 yards of the diggings. In the flush times it was a crowd of people and a rush of business.

The banking house of Allen & Millard sold 150 Eastern drafts on a single Sunday; for then Sunday was what the Indians call it—the Big Day. Streets were thronged, stores choked with a stream of commerce, sidewalks occupied by rival auctioneers hoarsely shouting the merits of horses, mules, oxen, wagons and household goods, drinking saloons crowded, theater closely packed, beds hardly attainable for love or money, while gamblers clinked their coin and heaped their dust, hurdy-gurdy houses from open doors poured fourth their alluring music. All this in a town of a few months old, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, a thousand miles from everywhere!

Virginia's trade is still heavy, and the business streets always lively. The buildings are of logs, lumber and granite, with the wooden signs of many irrepressible Jews, overhanging the plank sidewalks. Here, they are free from the novel circumstances which make their brethren of Salt Lake, whenever excited against the Mormons, talk about "us Shentiles." The lower story of a stone block, 35 by 70, rents for $400 per month, gold. Greenbacks pass readily at 90 cents, really higher than anywhere else on the continent, but the established currency is gold dust at $18 per ounce. Every one carries a little buckskin purse, from which, whether buying a cigar, a hoop-skirt, or a house and lot, payment is weighed out upon the brass scales standing on every counter. In small purchases it involves a waste or deficit of about 25 per cent to the buyer. Every morning little boys with shovels and pans gather up and wash out the sweepings from the store, sometimes realizing $5 each from the day's work. At the leading hotel, wooden benches serve for chairs. The fare is good, but the lodgings open to the objection of that Illinois traveler, who, promised an excellent apartment which Douglas had just left, found two men each in three of its beds, and one in the fourth. "Landlord," said he, "the room is good, and I should feel honored to sleep in one so lately occupied by Senator Douglas; but I'll be —— if I sleep with the whole Democratic party."

At the theater the other evening I saw the "Lady of Lyons." A deposit of $1 50 at the box office admits one to a hall capable of holding 250 persons, with a rude little rear gallery, long wooden benches, a great wood stove, an orchestra of four, five tallow candles for footlights, a green cambric drop-curtain, and a stage the size of a small bedroom. During the performance several babies and an enterprising dog were running about the floor, and occupants of the galleries amused themselves by tossing apples over the heads to their friends below. Like most of the male spectators my guide and companion had a navy revolver by his side. It was a mixed crowd, often boisterous, but never indecorous; for there were half a dozen wives and sisters present, and nowhere in the world are women treated with more considerate respect than among the roughest mountaineers and miners. The beautiful diction of the play was rendered in a style which the fastidious and snobbish author would hardly have survived had he been there to see.

Some writer asserts that mining regions consist of Ophir-holes, gopher-holes and loafer-holes. Most popular and characteristic of the last is the hurdy-gurdy house. I found a large hall crowded with visitors of all ranks, from judges to blacklegs, in every costume from broadcloth to buckskin. At one end a well-stocked bar, and a monte bank in full blast; at the other a platform occupied by three musicians; between, many lookers-on, with cigars and meerschaums. "Take your ladies for the next dance," shouted the orchestra leader; and half-a-dozen swarthy fellows, fresh from the mines, selected partners from the ordinary, bedizened women who stood in waiting. Among the latter was our late stage passenger of the red hair, now full blown from her chrysalis condition of soiled bands and worn calico into a shining butterfly of kids and silk, ribbons and laces. The dance finished, the miners led their partners through the crowd to the bar for whisky, at 25 cents a drink, or champagne at $12 per bottle (gold); then a short pause, followed by another diversion: and thus the sorry revelry continued until nearly daylight, interrupted only by two fights. For every dance each male participant pays $1, one half going to his partner, the rest to the proprietor. This functionary, who was dealing monte, with revolver at his belt, assured me that his daily profits averaged $100. The women are of questionable—or rather, unquestionable—reputation, but publicly decorum is preserved; and to the miner, who has hardly seen a female face for six months, they represent something of the tenderness and sacredness of their sex.

At 3 in the morning I started for Helena (125 miles northward) by Oliver & Company's daily mail coach. Another passenger, an old Colorado acquaintance, was also fresh from the hurdy-gurdy. Habitually sober and industrious, he had just paid off his workmen at the close of a successful season, and joined them in a little hilarity, wherein many drinks and one or two fights had proved too much for him. With each lucid interval he exclaimed: "Mr. ——, really you must excuse me; you know this is not my habit; I was never so infernally drunk in all my life, and I never will be again—that is, if I ever can get over this." Then he relapsed into drowsiness and bewilderment. At our 15 mile breakfast station, espying four weary miners, rolled in their blankets upon the floor, he dragged out each by the collar, with: "Get up and take a drink with me; if any of you don't like it, I will fight him afterward, but you must drink first." The astonished sleepers woke, rubbed their eyes, stared at the cheerful log fire on the hearth, imbibed the cocktails with gusto, and then returned to their slumbers. I have not encountered the man west of the Missouri, who deems being asked to drink a personal indignity. Is it Dr. Bellows who says the new countries borrow money at two per cent a month to buy Champagne with?

We crossed the main fork of the Great Yellowstone upon a log bridge 200 feet long; legal toll charges, $4 50 for a wagon and six yoke of oxen. The house is beside the shining river, in a broad, beautiful valley, among mountains pine-clad and snow-clad. Along the road are frequent log ranches, with great haystacks. At one, a cinnamon bear was running in a circle, with that earnest, purposeful, perpetual motion which Bruin, tied to a stake, always exhibits. At our right, in the deep cañons of a rugged mountain, we viewed the junction of the Jefferson, Gallatin and Madison, forming the Yellowstone—chief tributary of the Missouri. If navigable to the three forks, as many believe, it will prove of infinite value to Montana. The soft afternoon air of Indian Summer changed almost instantly to a polar atmosphere as we entered White-Tailed Deer Cañon. It is 20 miles long, with scenery grand and startling. Immense granite bolders, some as large as a railway car, lie upon and against each other, piled in all positions, as if in battle the gods had torn up vast rocks to hurl at each other. Some walls of the narrow cañon are gray rock; others, firs and pines of dark green and purplish brown, mottled with yellow cottonwoods. Behind, through the gorge's mouth, snowy mountains were glorified by the dying sun till they shone dazzling like battlements of the Celestial City. Before, through the opposite gateway, some peaks were capped by slabs of leaden clouds, dark and sullen, bridging the gaps between them. Others, scarred and gashed, were robed in drapery white as milk and soft as down—a fleece more beautiful and precious than that for which Jason and the Argonauts traversed the world.

After dark we sought refuge from the sharp hills, slippery banks and biting air, at Dustan's Station. Near it, a hot spring, eight or ten inches in diameter, gushes from the hillside. At the mouth it will boil an egg; in flowing 200 or 300 yards it cools sufficiently for a delightful bath. Hot springs, with various mineral ingredients and often of rare medicinal virtues, abound from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. Some believe them to modify the temperature of the Pacific side, usually as warm as points from six to ten degrees further south on the Atlantic. But the more prevalent theory imputes this difference in temperature to a current of warm water and air from the Indian Ocean, via the Island of Borneo, striking the coast at an acute angle near San Francisco, and thence flowing northward. The Coast Range and Cascade Mountains arrest and condense its clouds, forming the Oregon coast Winters where the sun seldom shines, either on the evil or the good, and the rain steadily falls both upon the just and the unjust. From Dustan's to this city is but 15 miles. During the Summer Oliver & Company have sometimes run the whole distance from Virginia, 125 miles, over mountain roads, in 14 hours—the best staging in the United States.

Recently there has been a great rush from Idaho and Montana to the rich placers of the Blackfoot region. These and other mines of Northern Montana are all fed from Helena. Their yields are surer and richer than any other tract of equal size has ever produced. In McClellan Gulch (named not for George B., but for "another man") claims with six or eight workmen have paid $25,000 in a single month; in Confederate Gulch, $1,000 per day. Of course these are rare, exceptional cases. One nugget, worth $2,075, and another worth $4,000 have been taken out. I have seen a piece of quartz from the Deadwood Gulch, large as the crown of a hat, whose dark brown sides are completely mottled with yellow gold. Some of the flakes as large as peas. A single ounce of the rock pounded in a mortar yielded $8. This rich ore was found only in a narrow streak of the quartz vein. Helena, only one year old, with 3,000 people, forms a cross by its two principal streets. In addition to its rough log-houses are a few spacious frame buildings and pleasant cottages with latticed verandahs. Do not infer from paragraphs above, that Montana is made up of whisky saloons, montebanks and hurdy-gurdies. I have seen nowhere more enterprise and sterling worth than among its leading citizens who have come here to stay. But the visitor's attention is drawn to life's peculiar and unusual phases, rather than its common routine, to its water-spouts and geysers, not to its calm rivers and quiet springs.

Helena retail prices, in gold: Flour, ₩ 100 lb, $19@$25; sugar, ₩ lb, 60@65c.; coffee, $1; tea, $3 50@$4; bacon, 55@60c.; ham, 65c.; mess pork, 55@65c.; codfish, 65c.; soda crackers, 65c.; Boston do., 75c.; potatoes, 10c. (formerly 45c.); barley, 8@10c.; fresh beef, 25c.; mutton, 35c.; figs, $1 25; canned fruits, 2 lb cans, $1 25; lumber, ₩ 1,000, $70@$80; brick, $40; granite cheap and plenty; fresh peaches, from Salt Lake, ₩ dozen, $1; grapes, do., ₩ lb, $2; dry goods, $1 25 ₩ cent above New-York prices; newspapers, per copy, 50@75c.; board and lodging, per week, $12 to $30; exchange on New-York, currency, 3 ₩ cent premium; gold, 5 ₩ cent; wages, throughout the Territory for laboring and mechanics, per day, $5@$10.

Montana is more difficult of access than any other State or Territory. Most freights come overland from the Missouri border; average time 90 days; cost per pound from Atchison or Omaha, gold, 10 to 25 cents; from New-York 4 to 6 cents additional. The Missouri River brings nearly or quite half the freight. Fort Benton, the nominal head of navigation, 20 miles below the great falls, is 140 miles from Helena and 265 from Virginia. This year only a few boats reached Fort Benton, owing to overloading. Most were compelled to stop at Fort Union, mouth of the Yellow Stone, 400 miles below, or at intervening points. If their owners had half the enterprise of steamboat men on the Pacific side, there would be sure navigation to Fort Benton from May until November. Above Union, light draft boats of great power, carrying say 150 tons each, are required. I heard that several are being constructed below for next year's trade. By the river, goods from St. Louis should reach Helena in 45 days. Usual Spring prices for freight from St. Louis to Benton, 8 to 10 cents; passage, $100 to $200.

The last Congress appropriated $50,000 for a new wagon road from Montana directly east to the Missouri. Col. Sawyer, Superintendent, has just arrived in Virginia after opening the road, with 80 wagons, and a military escort. He reports that Virginia can be reached from Niobrarah, on the Missouri, 90 miles above Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 930 miles of good road; a saving of 400 or 500 miles, over present routes from Atchison and Omaha. But the Indians are very troublesome and before the new road can be properly protected, the completion of the Central Pacific Railway to the Rocky Mountains will probably destroy its superior advantages. Sawyer's road passes directly through the proposed Territory of Wyoming, which the next Congress will probably organize. I trust "Wyoming" will be dropped. One man is commemorated in the name of a future State, and one other ought to be. We have the Territory of Washington; let us have the Territory of Lincoln.

A wagon road can be opened from Helena, via Pen d'Oreille Lake, to the navigable waters of the Snake or Columbia River, in less than 400 miles, exclusive of stream ferriage for 50 to 150 miles. The Oregon Steam Navigation Company are already building a boat upon the lake, to be completed in March. If the road is built speedily and thoroughly, half the goods and machinery and two-thirds of the travel for Montana will come from Portland, Oregon and San Francisco.

Yesterday I visited the Roosevelt quartz district, four miles from Helena, named for the Messrs. Roosevelt of New-York. The fading snow, which plumed and tasseled the great pines, was already a foot deep on the mountains, though entire weeks browsing in the grassy valley three miles distant and 300 feet lower, where not a single flake had fallen. Half a dozen good gold lodes are opened, including the "Union," "Owyhee" and "Biggars." Into the first I descended by one of the three shafts already sunk, to the depth of 50 feet. At the bottom workmen were tunneling both ways, taking out the "pay" ore, which is hoisted by rope and windlass. Here the crevice is three feet wide, and the "pay streak," which at the top was only a few inches, has widened until it ranges from a foot and a half to two feet. The lode frequently "dips" at an angle of 45 degrees, and in one or two shafts is almost horizontal. The ore is of a dirty white, and nearly every fragment which I took out with the pick contained visible specks of gold. The Superintendent thinks it will average $60 to the ton, very rich for ore exclusively gold. Mr. Whitlatch, the discoverer, has had much experience in quartz mining, and also discovered the rich silver lode still bearing his name in Nevada. He wisely determines to take out fully 1,000 tons of ore before erecting a mill, that he may know exactly what he can depend upon. It promises to be easy of reduction, and wood, water and grass are abundant. The adjacent lodes seem to resemble it closely in size and richness. A. D. R.

*Recently in Virginia City 11 hogs were sold for $1,700.

FARM LIFE IN JAPAN.—V.

Autumn Scenery and Harvests—The Rice Crop—Its Value as Food—The Last Crop of the Season—Cotton and its Production—A Simple Cotton Gin—Japanese Aesthetics of Food—The Farmers' Spare Hours—The Mulberry and Silkworm—Family Manufactures—Village Fairs—Tea Production—How the Imperial Tea-Pot is Replenished—Japanese Queens of the May—A Singular Tea Party.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Japan.

And now the September days come in with cooler nights, but still hot noontides. The face of the country from that in the May time is reversed. Then the uplands glistened with the vivid green of luxuriant crops, while the rice valleys were bare and brown. Now on the uplands we see only naked fields, from which the Summer crops have been taken, or where those not yet gathered grow brown and sere under ripening suns, while in the valleys beneath the rice crop is in all its rich garniture of growth, brimming everywhere against the terraced banks—seas of emerald wrinkled by the warm breeze, which, born of the salt sea foam, wanders over these intervals of billowy verdure into

"The vast inland stretched beyond our sight."

In September the second harvest begins—the harvest of the Spring sown crops, and those which have succeeded the rape, wheat, and barley on the same field. Beans of all sorts are the first to be gathered, then the oil grain or Lesamum, and by the latter part of the month the numerous fields of millet are ready for the harvest, so that by the 1st of October the hills and fields are quite bare again, save where the buckwheat and full turnip radishes have been sown as the third rotative crop of the year on the same ground, or the crops of cotton, taro, gobbo, and upland rice still cover the earth's brown bosom in shreds and patches as with a torn garment.

Buckwheat is another important staple in Japan, and with the sweet potato becomes the chief food of a large portion of the poorer class. Maccaroni made of buckwheat is a common article of manufacture and sale, being very cleanly made and neatly put up. In seasons of unusual drouth, when the rice crop has failed of its general abundance and its price much enhanced, the humbler classes fall back upon wheat, barley, and more particularly the buckwheat maccaroni. When this port was opened in 1859, rice was sold at less than one cent per catty (a catty is 1⅓ lb) and the people talked of a rice famine a few years ago when rice was sold at double this price as an extraordinary and calamitous event. The reply of one of the Japanese Ministers of State when asked by a foreign official resident "why they did not export their surplus rice?" was: "In Japan there is never any surplus rice; when it becomes abundant and cheap, there are plenty of people to consume it who in ordinary years are deprived of this luxury." It was the answer of a ruler more solicitous that his own people should be well fed and content, than that the home or foreign trader should thrive at their expense.

In October and the early part of November the last of the upland crops are gathered, the most important of which is cotton. The best of Japanese cotton is a fair staple, nearly equal to the best of India. The plant attains a hight of fifteen to eighteen inches, and the production to an acre, under favorable circumstances, is 250 to 300 pounds. In every farm-yard, at this season, we see the gathered bolls spread out to dry, and for many a Winter day thereafter the ginning of it occupies the female part of the household, as well as the long evenings by rush or candle-light as by the light of the day. No subtle invention of a Whitney assists this labor, but the time immemorial method of both China and Japan continues in vogue; the uncleaned staple is passed by this hand-feeding process between the rollers of hard wood grinding with smooth faces against each other, and so tearing out the seed. I rested at an inn in the country one night, where one of the maids, a buxom Maritornes, received the adorations of her lover as she sat up in the kitchen after the rest of the household had retired, to gin cotton by candlelight. The cost of raw cotton, in the quiet days, before Japan was opened to foreign trade and a civil war in the most distant part of the globe had trebled or even quadrupled its price, was about five cents per pound, and the industrious girl could weave in a single day enough cloth to make the coarse garment which the common laborer, male and female, wears.

All the essentials of the Japanese laborer's life were bountifully of her increase; the material for his garments grew by his door and was spun and wove by his own household, the trees furnished him both fuel and light, and in all his hamlets the pauper and beggar was not, except pauper and beggar by profession and not by necessity. Yet with all the plainness and simplicity of his rustic life, is not our Japanese peasant a bit of a Sybarite in his way? His daily appetite is satiated with such food as might belong to the dwellers in the new Utopia. He eats remorselessly the tender bulbs of the golden lily which spreads its sumptuous blossoms over his fields; he dines daintily on the lotus root; he boils his kettle with the wood of the camellia, which we coax with so much tender care to bloom under our Northern skies.

With November comes the breaking up of the upland, once more to receive the Fall-sown crops, and by the latter part of this month wheat, barley and rape are again spreading their carpet of green over the Autumn fields. Now, too, the rice has ripened in the valleys, and its harvesting is begun. This work is never crowding. The Japanese farmer is safe to rely on a clear December, so he makes no haste to gather the rice, much of which will be left uncut throughout the last month of our year. This protracted harvest helps to fill up the otherwise vacant pauses of the Winter's work, and the women assist in its labors, hatcheling the heads and winnowing the grain, as in the wheat harvest.

I know that it is now an off season with the farmer, for I see him doing the odd jobs of a farmer's life, repairing his thatches, trimming the borders of his fields with new faces of turf or mud, and sure indication of his ease, I catch him lazily fishing with a basket net in the ditches, or setting snares for the game birds, the quail, pheasant, teal, wood duck and wild goose, which make his islands their Winter home.

The aspects of life we have noted are those commonly presented to the stranger's notice about the open ports, but there are other occupations of rural life which, though less well known, must not escape mention. There are large sections of the empire where the chief industry of the people is expended on the production of silk and tea, the two great staples which will assume a leading importance under the stimulus of our foreign trade.

The mulberry tree is planted along the waste margin of rivers and streams for the benefit of whoever may choose to gather its leaves; or it is set as a fringe around the borders of the cultivated fields, dividing them into little plots of a few rods square, and then pollarded, as well for the convenience of gathering the leaves as that the roots and shade shall interfere as little as possible with the culture of crops in the inclosed area. Each family feeds its little colony of worms, reels the gossamer threads from the cocoon, and takes the produce to market. There is no association of skillful labor-saving contrivances. In each silk district there are one or more market towns, where fairs are regularly and frequently held on fixed days, and where each little producer meets the large factor and disposes of the product of his or her industry. All this work is mainly cared for by the women and children, leaving the able-bodied men to the harder labors of the field. When the silk crop of the year is finished, then the loom is set up, and out of many a rude cottage come fabrics of wonderful taste and skill, which the weaver may wear but never wear.

As with the silk crop so with the tea crop; here, too, a large share of the labor falls on the weaker portion of the household. The tea plant, like the mulberry, is cultivated in part as an edging to the fields, but more usually it is grown in thick-set rows or in detached bushes, the intervals being cultivated with general crops. The various stages of the tea plant's preparation give profitable labor to a large population, a labor in which, as in the silk crop, all ages can assist. In some parts of the Oojee district, famous for its fine teas, the first gathering of the young leaves is made a festival day. And there are particular places where the gathering of the first tender leaves to be made into tea for the Imperial use is annually cared for with great ceremony. These leaves must be picked by the bands of young girls selected for the occasion, girls who are still possessed of the charms of virginal youth and purity, for no hands less holy are fit to do this office for their august majesties the spiritual and temporal Emperors. So these maids go to the fields in joyous procession, each a queen of the May, clad in new garments, with the hem lifted at one side and tucked into the girdle at the waist, displaying the skirt of crimson crape beneath, and the bare foot clean and glistening from the bath; with their heads bound with cinctures of white, and their brown arms bared of the flowing sleeves, bearing new panniers for the gathered leaves; there is music, the thrum, thrum of the Japanese lute and the chorus of inharmonious voices, for thus and thus does royalty get its tea. Annually, each Midsummer, a curious procession comes up the Tokaido from Miaco; it is the bearers of the Spiritual Emperor's yearly gift of this tea to the Tycoon of Yedo. This tea, which is contained in clean, fir chests of unpainted wood, is borne on a barrow or men's shoulders the whole distance of 400 miles, covered with a drapery emblazoned with the Imperial arms, preceded and followed by armed attendants and officials charged with the delivery of the royal gift. Relays of men receive the precious burden, which must never touch the earth in all its long transit. Into whatever village this cortege arrives, the herald in front makes proclamation, and all the inhabitants must kneel with uncovered heads to these sanctified tea-chests. Let us hope that when at last it reaches its destination in all its pristine purity that the drawing and drinking thereof may bring much solace and refreshment to his majesty the Tycoon and the favored ladies of his court. That must be a wondrous draught of tea gathered by such hands, so traveled and cared for, and bowed down to and reverenced by some thousands not to say millions of people. I have a wee pot of such tea, so certified and declared by the honest-eyed giver. I do not doubt him and so spoil his pleasure and mine; for to doubt is to rob us of half our joys on every side; but certes I dare not brew and drink, not knowing to what heaven of hasheesh-like delight, sweet and dangerous, it may bring me. R.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31, 1866.

Additions to Clubs.

Additions may be made to clubs at any time, at club rates.

Election Returns.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1866 contains full returns of elections held in 1865, compared with former years. It also contains tables of the popular vote for President in 1856, 1860 and 1864. Every politician should have a copy.

THE FINANCES.

Congress has now been two months in session, yet no bill has yet been reported looking to a Resumption of Specie Payments, or to financial solvency in any way. Meantime, every influence is brought to bear by the Speculators and Inflationists to prevent any earnest effort for Resumption, and keep the Currency as inflated and rickety as possible, so that gamblers in the necessaries of life may grow rich at the expense of honest Labor.

No effort, no device is spared to defeat any attempt at Resumption outright, or, if a bill must be passed, to load it with conditions that will render it inoperative. Thus clamor is raised against allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate a loan abroad, to sell stocks under par, to fund his short-time indebtedness otherwise than in a prescribed order, &c., &c.—the object of all this being *to prevent the funding of the Greenbacks at all.* This last is the aim and object of all these dodges. Keep Seven Hundred Millions of Greenbacks afloat, and high prices must rule; fund them, and we come down to hardpan inevitably. We trust the People are looking on.

WHITE LABOR AT THE SOUTH.

"Liberty," says a high authority, "is liberty to work." That is the sort we have mainly enjoyed; and yet we cannot regard the definition as exhaustive. Liberty to play occasionally—say a day or two every ten years—strikes us as not necessarily a bad thing; though, like all good things, it may be susceptible of abuse.

We have a Freedmen's Bureau, which is very good in its way. Its main object is to get the recently emancipated Blacks to work for wages at the earliest practicable moment, meantime preserving them from starvation; and in both aspects it has done nobly. It is easy to say, "Let every one look out for himself;" but when the neighboring possessors of property, power and intelligence, are nearly all hostile, how are the destitute and ignorant to get a start? The Chinese are a most ingenious, efficient, industrious race; yet if Four Millions of Chinese were to be wrecked on our coast next week, we fear many of them would perish, though abundantly able and willing to work for a living. They would die before they could get a chance to live. Akin to this is the peril of the Blacks; and we have no doubt that the Freedmen's Bureau has already saved many thousands of them from death or felony.

But who is doing or devising anything for the Southern Poor Whites? Who tells *them* that "Liberty is liberty to work?" Notoriously, they are very needy; undeniably, they are less habituated to labor than the Blacks. Formerly, they contrived to pick up a few dollars now and then by hunting a runaway slave for this or that planter, or by selling whisky clandestinely to his negroes and getting paid in stolen meal or bacon. Mean ways these; yet they eked out the meager subsistence of many a Poor White.

The old false pretense that Whites *can't* work at the South is now discarded—nobody affects to doubt that they can work there at least as effectively as Blacks. Germany and Ireland are entreated to send laborers to the South; even Coolies from the East Indies have been talked of; but there seems to be no sort of reliance on the labor of Southern Whites. "Will the negroes contract?" "Will the negroes work?" were asked till the questions became too palpably absurd; but no one has asked whether the *Whites* would work. It has been quietly taken for granted that they would not. We non-concur in this assumption.

Why not give them a fair trial? There must be Half a Million men and boys—say between 16 and 60—in the ex-Slave States who can only live honestly by manual labor. They need food, clothes, and nearly every comfort of life. They own no land; they have no skill in lawyer-craft or other headwork; they are too proud to beg, and must work or steal. Yet few of them are at work this day; not many expect to work steadily through the ensuing genial season. Were seven-eighths of them set to work advantageously, they could not fail to add at least One Hundred and Fifty Millions per annum to the wealth of our country—equal to the burden of our National Debt. How long shall this mine of wealth remain unproductive?

We pray the statesmen and thinkers of the South to look to it. It is not possible to go back; we must go forward. The Poor Whites are the strength and glory of their country. If they work, the South must rapidly increase in wealth and comfort; if they remain idle, the South must remain impoverished, ignorant, impotent. And now is the time—when old things have forever passed away—to imbue them with wholesome conceptions of the nobility of Labor and the manliness of living by your own honest and useful exertion.

We hope soon to hear that thousands of Cotton and other manufactories are springing up beside Southern rivers and among the glens of Southern mountains; the cheap food, ready cotton, infinite water-power, and abundant children, of the Southern hill country rendering that a most favorable region for manufactures. But the immediate want of labor in Agriculture cannot be supplied by Blacks alone. We shall not grow half the Cotton and Food that should be grown this year unless Whites are extensively employed therein.

And why should they not be? If any planter finds negroes scarce or indolent, let him resolve to do without them and employ Whites instead. We are confident that tens of thousands would gladly hire out to work by the month for fair wages and good treatment generally. They would probably refuse to work with Blacks; and there is no need that they should. Let those planters who are tired of negro labor, or cannot rely on it, give White labor a fair trial. Let them advertise that they want it—that they will have no other—and they will be surprised at its abundance and efficiency. And he who gives White labor a fair chance and fair wages will soon find it as easily at the South as at the North.

THE REAL ENEMIES OF SPEEDY RESTORATION.

Throughout the States lately in revolt, the ex-Rebels keep up a deafening clamor in praise of what they call "the President's policy of restoration;" while the larger portion of them persist in embarrassing that President and crippling his efforts to the extent of their power. Thus, we have recently seen the President's Military representatives commanding in the most important Southern States—Gen. Terry in Virginia, and Gen. Sickles in South Carolina—issuing General Orders nullifying most important acts of the Legislatures of these States respectively, and denouncing punishment against any one who shall attempt to carry them into effect. Those acts were plainly calculated to reduce the Blacks to virtual Slavery, by saying to them (in the Virginia case) "Take just what wages we, your old masters, choose to offer you; for, if you do not, we will seize you and sell your services at auction for such prices as we may see fit to pay you." Gen. Terry tells the "restored" State that this will never do—that, if Virginia is restored, Slavery is not, and shall not be. And Gen. Sickles (not a *very* ardent "nigger-worshiper") does likewise in South Carolina—each of them, no one doubts, upon full understanding with their superiors.

The Legislature of "restored" Virginia has just been turning out certain State officials, found guilty of adhering to the Union during the late struggle, filling their places with liege subjects of Mr. Jefferson Davis. And Richmond is now shuddering at a report—which seems to be well authenticated—that President Johnson is about to nominate a Provisional Governor for the Old Dominion, and commence the work of her Reconstruction afresh, finding that there are rotten timbers in her present frame that can never be made to answer.

All this time, an incessant bawling is kept up, at the North as well as at the South, that "the Radicals"—the Jacobinic, destructive, "Disunion Radicals"—are fighting the President and impeding restoration; when the real obstacles are created by such insanely factious and semi-treasonable legislation as that which Gens. Terry and Sickles have felt constrained to annul. And Gov. Humphreys of Mississippi (an ex-Rebel General) has just issued a proclamation, calling for an accounting for Cotton sold or pledged to the State during the Rebellion; which is a plain recognition of the late Confederacy as a legitimate and valid authority.

If those who see fit thus to act really desired to strengthen President Johnson and uphold his policy, they would desist from thus throwing every obstacle in his way; at the very least, they would spare him their damaging commendation. They do him quite enough harm by their acts; add to these their hollow and blasting laudation, and he will hardly be able to stand up against them.

OUR REVENUE SYSTEM.

The last Congress authorized a Commission to investigate and scrutinize the whole subject of Taxation, with a view to the simplification of our Revenue system, so as to render our taxes less multifarious and less burdensome. That Commission has made its first report. The changes they propose are numerous, important and, we believe, in the main, judicious. Among them are the following:

1. An exemption of all incomes below $1,000 from the Income Tax.

2. A reduction of the tax on Distilled Liquors from $2 to $1 per gallon.

3. A remission of all taxes now levied on Wearing Apparel.

3. A repeal of the taxes now levied on Pig Iron ($2 40 per ton,) Coal (six cents per ton,) and crude Petroleum ($1 per gallon).

4. A repeal of all taxes now levied on Books, Magazines and Pamphlets; leaving the present taxes on Paper, Leather, &c., untouched.

5. A reduction by one-half of the duties now levied on Home Manufactures generally.

6. A repeal of all taxes now levied on repairs of engines, cars, carriages, ships, &c.

7. A repeal of all taxes embodied in schedule A. of the Internal Revenue Act of last session, except those on Billiard Tables.

8. A reduction of the tax now levied on brokers' sales of Stocks from $5 per $1,000 to $1 per $1,000.

9. An increase of the tax on raw Cotton from 2 to 5 cents per pound.

—These modifications are proposed to take effect on the 1st day of July next, or at the commencement of the next fiscal year; and their general effect will be a reduction of our present burden of Internal Taxes by about one-fourth. Yet, even with these meliorations, they calculate that our Internal Revenue will amount, for the year ensuing, to no less than $237,000,000, and our Duties on Imports to $130,000,000, making an aggregate revenue of $367,000,000. If, then, the cost of supporting our Government shall be $100,000,000 (and it certainly ought not to be more) and the interest on our Public Debt should reach $167,000,000 (which it will not,) there would be left $100,000,000 to apply to the reduction of the principal of our National Debt, at which rate it would be utterly extinguished within twenty to twenty-five years.

Let Congress but avoid needless aggravations of our public burdens by the assumption of State and local debts, or the "equalizing" of bounties, or the creation of a large standing army, or any of the gigantic schemes of public plunder now rife, and we shall very soon be able to reduce the several rates of taxation without diminishing their productiveness, until the weight of our gigantic burdens will scarcely be felt, because our aggregates of population, production and wealth, will have been so largely augmented.

HOW TARIFFS BLESS FARMERS.

Will not American farmers give earnest heed to the following facts and figures, showing *their* interest in maintaining such a Tariff on foreign manufactures as will build up and secure to them a profitable and enduring home market?

The Cambria (Pennsylvania) Iron Works paid in three years, for salaries, wages and contract work, as follows:

1860	$907,058 91
1864	1,399,890 82
1865	1,535,380 24

These figures are taken from the returns made to the Internal Revenue Commissioners. Nearly every dollar of those three immense sums was expended for the support of single laborers and laborers with families. See how large a portion of the money went directly to farmers. The Superintendent of the Works, in his reply to the interrogatories of the Commissioners, says: "The population sustained by the operations of our company, consume annually about 2,000 head of beef cattle, 3,000 head of sheep, and the product of not less than 4,000 head of hogs. Our whole consumption of wheat flour is about 20,000 barrels. Johnstown is one of the best markets in the country for all kinds of food. Large quantities of the more perishable kinds, such as garden vegetables, butter, eggs, fruits, &c., are brought from Pittsburgh and other Western markets; as the production of the surrounding country is unable to supply our demand."

No wonder is it that farming land within two miles of the Cambria Iron Works is worth from $150 to $300 per acre, without improvements! And yet this same land, if the Works were wiped out by British Free Trade, would not be worth a cent more than the average value of similar Pennsylvania land for agricultural purposes, which is $20 per acre. Such is the testimony of one of the most intelligent men in Pennsylvania, whose character will give credit to his statements wherever he is known. He also bears witness to the fact, which true economists would anticipate—that the direct influence of the Works, in making a quick and profitable market for farm products, and enhancing the value of the soil, is felt for fifty miles all around Johnstown!

What a volume of teaching, farmers, there is in these figures and facts! The beneficent influence of the Cambria Iron Works is, to a greater or less degree, the influence of every one of the 730 iron-producing establishments now struggling for life in the United States. Each and all are convenient markets for the sale, at constantly augmenting prices, of every product of the soil, and in which the capital invested in the farm doubles, trebles, and quadruples, by a silent growth that is sure, and yet taxes not the farmer's care nor his toil. Agriculturists! there is no other class of men in this country so directly or so largely interested in maintaining the life and increasing the prosperity of our iron works as you are. And you should feel that the British importers and their purchased journalists, who labor to destroy American Domestic Trade and enthrone British Free Trade on its ruins, and who seek to drive you from your near and profitable Home Market to the far-off and almost worthless foreign market, are your deadliest enemies, who insult your understandings with their sophistry, while they plan your ruin with their selfishness.

CORN SIRUP.

It may be two years since we announced that a German chemist in Buffalo claimed to have discovered a process whereby the Starch of Indian Corn might be readily transmuted into Sugar, whereof it has long been known as the chemical equivalent. His patent was bought soon afterward, by a company in this City, who have since been experimenting with it, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Ockershausen, the eminent and life-long Sugar-refiner, 17 Rose-st.

We looked in there a few days since, and gleaned the following facts:

1. No marketable Sugar has yet been made under this patent. That which alone has been produced in any quantity is what is known as Grape Sugar—differing in the form of its particles from Cane Sugar, and not convertible into the latter by any known process, nor acceptable as a substitute therefor.

2. Sirup, of a very fair quality, is made of Corn under this patent, and may be to any extent. We do not consider it so intensely sweet as Cane or Maple Sirup of equal density, but we could detect no alloy or other fault in it. We should judge that 100 gallons of Corn Sirup are about equal to 75 of equally thick Cane Sirup. The color of the two does not materially differ.

3. The Starch of the Corn is separated for Sirup precisely as it is for the production of the edible Corn Starch of commerce. Beyond that point, we did not observe the process; but presume the transmutation of Starch into Sugar is akin to that whereby Alcohol is obtained from Grain.

4. Mr. Ockershausen says that a bushel of Corn yields three gallons of Sirup, worth 75 cents per gallon. The residuum (Gluten, Bran, &c.) sells at 20 cents per bushel for Feed.

—This is all of consequence we learned on our visit that we have not since forgotten. Nor in a single flask of the Sirup shown us there was an unmistakable and quite considerable deposit of crystals of Sugar—*real* Sugar—in the bottom; but how caused we did not learn; and we understand that the company no more than we understand why this particular flask crystallized, while others did not.

How far the company consider their invention or process a success, and whether they still hope to produce unexceptionable Sugar from Corn, we did not inquire; but we believe they are satisfied that Sirup from Corn is a fixed fact, and one of decided importance.

A law soon goes into effect in Alabama prohibiting any freedman, mulatto, or free person of color from owning fire-arms, or carrying a pistol, under a penalty of three months imprisonment, and a fine of $100. The dilemma which the chivalry have contrived for the negro is particularly neat. If you don't own fire-arms, [illegible] you and your wife and children shall be insulted and maltreated. If you do, you shall be sent to jail and fined about ten months' wages. Who says reconstructed loyalty is not a beautiful thing and a joy forever!

ELECTING PRESIDENT BY DIRECT POPULAR VOTE.

Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio has submitted to the House a proposition so to amend the Federal Constitution as to let the legal voters of each State vote directly (instead of through Electors) for President and Vice-President of the United States—one which, if we should ever have (as we ought soon to have) a Federal Convention, we should in substance approve and commend for adoption. It is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That in lieu of clauses two, three, four, five, six and seven, of article two, section one, the following be proposed as an amendment to said Constitution; which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, to wit:

CLAUSE 2. The qualified electors shall meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective States on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and on the second Tuesday of October every four years thereafter, under such rules and regulations, in regard to the time, place and manner of holding elections and the qualification of electors, as the Congress may prescribe, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall designate in their ballot the person voted for as Vice-President, and the result of such election in each State shall be certified and sealed as the Congress may by law provide; which certificates shall be forwarded to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, and on the second Monday of January, after such election, the Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall meet in joint convention, and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives thus assembled, shall open all the returns of said election and declare the result; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, and the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes cast; if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three on the list voted for as President, and three on the list voted for as Vice President, the Senators and Representatives in joint convention shall forthwith proceed to select by ballot the President and Vice-President, each Senator and Representative having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a majority of the Senators and a majority of the Representatives duly elected and qualified, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice of a President and Vice-President. And if the Senators and Representatives in joint convention shall fail as herein provided to choose a President or Vice-President, whenever the right or choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th of March next following the election, then the Chief-Justice of the United States, if there be one, and if not, then the oldest Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, shall act as the President until a President or Vice-President shall be duly elected and qualified, and the Congress shall provide by law for a special election to fill such vacancy.

CLAUSE 3. No person except a natural born citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of President or Vice-President, neither shall any person be eligible to the office of President or Vice-President who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years; and no person elected to the office of President shall thereafter be eligible to be reëlected.

A manifesto, issued by Matthew F. Maury, a *parvenu* Mexican, who has become an Imperial Commissioner of Colonization, reads like a quack advertisement. He says that Mexico is a land more blessed by nature than any part of the United States or Europe; that the climate "makes existence an enjoyment," and "invests the eye with a new sense;" that "the land is crowded with a perfect riot of flowers and fruits;" that the "lordly Maguey" is "Flora's feat and Bacchus' boast;" that "no part of the world can boast a more refined society or elegant hospitality," though ex-Gov. Harris, a colaborer of Maury's, says that the Mexicans are the most worthless people on earth. All the haciendas of Mexico are "noble" and "lordly," and "the Mississippi Valley, even in its palmiest days, could not boast any plantation that could compare in *baronial* splendor, lordly magnificence, and *princely* hospitality with your Mexican hacienda that has escaped the ravages of war." As for the undone estates, you have only to restore them to cultivation, "to embellish the land with the most beautiful mosaic of the most lovely garden spots the world ever saw." There is more of this literary trash, redolent of sentimental slave-holding; but the following shows how delicately Mr. Maury can blunder in an old problem:

"I know of no country in which the land is held by *so few and in such large tracts.* This, also, had produced marked effects upon the nation—it appears to have deprived Mexico entirely of what other countries consider their "bone and sinew"—their noble, enterprising, energetic, hard-working middle classes."

That was just the difficulty which drove Mr. Maury and his friends to Mexico, there to set up peonage. We notice that he invites all immigrants to the new Paradise to come *armed.*

Mr. Wilson introduced on the 30th in the Senate a bill to provide for a National Militia, which repeals existing laws, enrolls all able-bodied citizens between 20 and 45 with certain specified exemptions, creates a Bureau of Militia to the War Department, appoints one Adjutant-General to each State, puts the militia while in actual service on a level with the regular forces; directs the organization of one active volunteer militia regiment in each Congressional District, fixes the period of service at six years, with an honorable discharge thereafter; leaves the appointment of officers with the Governors, but subject to the approval of a Military Board; places the whole force under command of the President during rebellion or war, and makes failure of service on notification equivalent to desertion. The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

We learn that the New-Jersey Legislature is earnestly at work, and that the business of the session has fairly commenced. A bill passed both houses on the 24th for a branch road connecting with the Camden and Atlantic and Delaware and Raritan Railroads at a point several miles below Camden, N. J., and running through Williamstown, in Camden County, to a point in Salem County, opposite Wilmington, Del. This road will do a great work in developing the resources of South Jersey.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, reported on the 24th a resolution declaring that it is inexpedient to repeal the Test Oath at this time. The Secretaries who have notified Congress of their appointments in violation of the law requiring this oath will probably act in accordance with the report. We presume there can be no doubt that Senate and House are of one mind on the subject.

No reader of THE TRIBUNE has forgotten, probably, the entertaining and valuable series of Letters from Japan which we published about a year ago. For some reason, unknown to us, the transmission of the three last was interrupted or delayed, and they have only recently come to hand. They have lost nothing of their interest or value by the delay, however, and we publish one of them in another column.

The House on the 30th voted to instruct the Committee on Claims to reject all claims for damages by citizens of Rebel States on account of destruction of property by the army or navy during the Rebellion. Even Mr. Niblack, while thinking loyal citizens ought to be paid, agreed that it is impossible the Committee should pass on their claims. The vote of the House was 36 to 118 against laying the resolution on the table, and it was then agreed to without a count; so we hope that question is settled for the present. Schemes of plunder without limit, fraudulent claims, disloyal and loyal together, are thus disposed of, to the great benefit of public morals, and the great relief of the Treasury.

The Legislature of Georgia on the 30th chose A. H. Stephens, late Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, United States Senator, by 152 votes to 38 for Joshua Hill, a Unionist all through the war. Mr. Stephens declined, and the Legislature thereupon elected Herschell V. Johnson, who is not obnoxious to the charge of a too pertinacious loyalty. He has quite recently been pardoned, and will take his seat in the U. S. Senate at a date which his most sanguine hopes will not undertake just yet to fix.

It is stated from several different sources that Major-Gen. Thomas confirms in all important particulars the accounts of the condition of Tennessee contained in the Union memorials from that State to Congress and the President. Gen. Thomas does not believe it consistent with the public safety to withdraw the troops, or to surrender Tennessee to the control of its Rebel majority.

An attempt was made on the 30th to give the claimants from Arkansas the benefit of seats on the floor of the House. The House voted No by 64 to 96. The doors which were locked at the beginning of the session still bear the placard "No admission"—and will for some time continue to bear it.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has decided that John P. Stockton was legally elected a U. S. Senator from New-Jersey. We presume that this decision will not be reversed by the Senate.

At the Charter Election held in Wheeling, West Virginia, on Jan. 22, the Democratic candidate, Sweeney, received 1,498 votes, against 983 given to Wilkinson, the candidate of the Union party. Democratic majority, 515.

Death of the Rev. President Nott.

The death of the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D., President of Union College, took place at Schenectady, on Monday, Jan. 29, after a protracted course of illness and infirmity, incident to the advanced age of ninety-three years. He was born in Ashford, Conn., June 25, 1773. Without the advantage of a previous college education, he studied divinity in his native county, and at the age of twenty-one devoted himself to the work of a missionary in the central part of the State of New-York. His first settlement as a pastor was over the Presbyterian Church in Cherry Valley, from which post he was called in two or three years to a prominent position in Albany. In 1804, he was chosen President of Union College, which institution has largely reaped the benefit of his zeal, sagacity, practical skill, and popular influence. Under his administration, it emerged from poverty and obscurity, to wealth and honor, and is now signalized by a long list of eminent men in every walk of life to whom it has been a kind and watchful intellectual mother. Dr. Nott was an earnest advocate of the Temperance cause, to the progress of which he ably contributed by his "Lectures on Temperance" (1847). Of his numerous writings, few have seen the light except in the form of occasional addresses, and his work entitled "Counsels to Young Men." He was deeply interested in the science of thermotics, and obtained numerous patents for various applications of heat to economical purposes. The reputation of Dr. Nott was due to a certain native shrewdness of mind, fertility of suggestion and resource, and an unfailing good sense rather than to extensive learning or profound thought. He was neither a scholar nor a philosopher. In each of these respects, he was very far surpassed by several of the eminent men who compose the staff of education in Union College. But in keenness of perception, working aptitude and alertness, and command of expedients, he had few equals. His eloquence was remarkable, formed on no model, matured by no training, but presenting several striking characteristics of the great French preachers of a former age. His style was wholly unique in the history of American pulpit oratory. As he had no prototype, he has had no rivals, nor successful imitators in his peculiar kind of eloquence. His diction was fragmentary, interjectional, and abounding in original and unexpected images. His short, sparkling, explosive sentences had the force of a musket-shot. Pointed and incisive, his epigrammatic phrases cut down to the very depths. He loved to illustrate his subject by high-wrought pictures, rather than to sustain it by weighty arguments. But in his kind, he was a master, the like of whom will not soon be seen again. His life was his best logic, adding grace to his own persuasions, and fortifying his neighbor's creed, by its purity and benevolence.

The members of the colored delegation which their brethren of various States are maintaining in Washington, to look after their interests during the present session of Congress, formed an organization on Jan. 22 for concerted action in efforts to induce Congress to insure for the negro equality before the law with the white man. George T. Downing, representing the New-England States, was chosen their President. On Jan. 23, by invitation of Gen. Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, the delegation visited him and had a conference regarding matters affecting the welfare of the people of their race in the Southern States.

OPPOSITION TO DIVISION OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.—A meeting of the citizens of Charlotte and neighboring towns was held at Sinclairville, Jan. 20, to take action in opposition to the proposed division of the county. Delegates were present from Charlotte, Arkwright, Gerry, Ellery, Stockton, Cherry Creek and Ellington, and resolutions were passed against any division of the county. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, Jan. 30.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Carter, Kirtland & Co., one of our largest Wholesale Clothing Houses, which will be found in another column.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Jan. 24.—Bills were introduced for submitting to the people at the next November election the question of calling a convention to revise the Constitution; requiring insolvent safety fund bank receivers to report to the Bank Superintendent, and pay over as speedily as possible all moneys in their hands for the redemption of circulating notes of said institutions, and to require taxpayers to annually swear to the value of their taxable property. The bill amending the General Manufacturing law was passed. The Assembly resolutions requesting the National Government to furnish vessels sufficient for temporary cholera quarantine hospital purposes at this port was adopted. The Metropolitan Health bill was called up, read, had progress reported on it, and was then laid over, after being made the special order for Feb. 1. A communication was received from the State Comptroller, in which he reports $214,161 59 as the total expenditure for all State printing, binding and advertising during the last fiscal year.

ASSEMBLY.—The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Quartermaster-General. The total amount of money distributed by the Department during the year of 1865 is $176,235 72. Of the sum $159,376 20 was expended for the purchase of uniforms. For services of officers, clerks, &c., $12,336 05. For expenditures for transportation, stationery, &c., $5,522 91. The sum of of $5,059 79 is properly chargeable to the years 1861-2 and '64, leaving total chargeable to Quartermaster-General's Department for 1865, $171,175 93. A few other matters were under consideration; but none of them are of general interest.

SENATE, Jan. 25.—Bills were reported favorably, requiring County Treasurers to give bonds to the State; to submit the question of a new Constitution to the people; to continue the improvement of the Hudson River, appropriating therefor $150,000. A bill was introduced providing that the State bounty bonds issued under the act of 1865 shall be registered Bonds instead of coupon bonds. The Assembly concurrent resolution, urging Congress to aid in the erection of a proper hospital and warehouse buildings on the west shore in the harbor of New-York for quarantine purposes, was adopted unanimously.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills for the relief of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, and for the appropriation of $45,300 for the maintenance of the Canals, were ordered to a third reading. The report of the Committee on Rules, providing for a standing committee of nine, to take the place of the usual Grinding Committee, and limiting the number of reporters to 15, who shall be assigned to seats on the floor by the Speaker, was adopted by 70 to 20.

SENATE, Jan. 26.—The petition of the State enrolling officers for payment for services in enrolling the militia in 1862 was presented, as was also a communication from our City Controller, giving a statement of unexpended appropriations for 1865 and other years. Several bills were favorably reported from committees, among them those for the better protection of seamen in this port, requiring affidavits and complaints in criminal cases to be filed, and to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to limited partnerships. Among those noticed was one to impose a tax on the passage by the Legislature of private acts. The Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.—The Speaker presented the annual report of the State Commissary-General of Ordnance, and announced the Committee on Apportionment of the Census, and the new Committee on Local General Orders, to take the place of the usual Grinding Committee. The Annual Appropriation bill was reported from committee. Bills were passed appropriating $25,000 to enable the Controller to discharge certain bonds payable on demand, and authorizing a survey of the North River, from tide-water to Fort Edward, with the object of constructing a ship canal to connect with Lake Champlain. After debating the resolution in reference to frauds in connection with the building of the new Court-House in this city, the Assembly adjourned.

ASSEMBLY, Jan. 27.—After the introduction of bills, and the transaction of some other miscellaneous business, the motion to refer to the Committee on Cities the resolution relative to the new Court-House investigation was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Rules. The report of the Commissioners appointed to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the location of Quarantine was received. It recommends the appropriation of $150,000 each by the National and State Governments for the erection of necessary Quarantine buildings on the west bank of the Hudson. The Assembly adjourned till Monday evening.

SENATE, Jan. 29.—Bills were introduced to continue the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, and to make appropriations therefor; and to encourage the settling of laborers. The bill to submit to the people the question of a convention to revise the Constitution was ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.—A communication was received from Speaker Tremain announcing that he would be compelled to absent himself from the capitol for several days, and the Hon. Dewitt C. Littlejohn was unanimously elected Speaker pro tem for the remainder of the session. The following bills were ordered to a third reading: To authorize the Controller of New-York to issue $50,000 water stock; to authorize attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court residing in adjoining States to practice in the courts of this State. A resolution was offered directing the Contracting Board for repairs on the State canals to report concerning the awards for repairs on sections 1 and 2, of the Champlain Canal.

SENATE, Jan. 30.—The President presented the annual report of the trustees of the Astor Library, which was ordered to be printed. Bills were introduced to amend the charter of the Steam Agricultural Company; to incorporate the Manor House Hotel Company of Westchester and New-York. Bills were passed to submit to the people at the next election the question of a new Constitution; and making appropriations for the principal and interest of the canal debt. The Metropolitan Health Bill was taken up and discussed at considerable length, by Senators Andrews, Low, White, O'Donnell, Hoyt, Pearson, Bent and Murphy.

ASSEMBLY.—The SPEAKER presented the Report of the Trustees of the New-York Infirmary; also the response of the Auditor of the Canal Department relative to amounts paid to canal contractors; also the report of the Commissioners of Pilots. The resolution to print fifty copies of the preliminary report of the Secretary of State on the Census for each member, officer and reporter, was adopted. The bills to amend the act for the incorporation of Ocean Steamship Companies, and to amend the charter of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company were ordered to a third reading.

Appointments by the Governor,

By and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate.

TO BE NOTARIES PUBLIC.

ALBANY—Clarence W. Olcott, George C. Davidson, Emerson M. Keyes of Albany.

ALLEGANY—Charles M. Colwell of Friendship.

BROOME—Samuel W. Rogers, Ambrose G. Eggleston of Binghamton.

CAYUGA—Allen Mosher of Aurora.

CHAUTAUQUA—David Barrell of Fredonia, George W. Tew of Silver Creek.

COLUMBIA—Abraham S. Peet of Hudson, William O. Oakley of Fishkill, Joseph Hasbrouck of Hudson, John S. Cronise of Red Hook, Andrew J. Ketcham of Dover.

ERIE—J. Milton Kendall, David D. Walsh of Buffalo.

ESSEX—DeWitt Stafford of Elizabethtown.

FRANKLIN—Daniel F. Soper of Malone.

KINGS—F. William Walker, J. Sidell Isaacs, John Vanderbilt, William E. Robinson of Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON—Wm. H. Shepard of Geneseo.

MONROE—Theobold N. Tone, Frederick A. Hatch, Geo. C. Maurer of Rochester, John H. Kingsbury, L. D. Decker of Brockport.

ONEIDA—Loring L. Lewis of Rome.

ONTARIO—Thos. A. Wealdey, Willis P. Fiske of Canandaigua.

PUTNAM—George Ludington of Carmel.

SARATOGA—Hiram Belding of Charlton.

STEUBEN—Ellsworth D. Mills of Corning, Harmon M. Brush of Bath.

SULLIVAN—Thomas Moran of Neversink, George B. Bennett of Monticello.

TIOGA—J. S. Catlin of Owego, Hugh F. Herrick of Waverly.

WASHINGTON—Lyman H. Northrop of Sandy Hill.

WAYNE—Henry P. Knowles of Palmyra.

WESTCHESTER—James H. Moran of White Plains.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHIES.

Explosion of Steamers on the Mississippi and Ohio—Over Two Hundred Lives Reported Lost.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

It is just reported here that the steamer Miami blew up and burned on Sunday last, six miles above the mouth of the Arkansas River. One hundred and thirty lives were lost.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

The steamer Missouri exploded her boilers at 2 o'clock this morning at the mouth of the Green River. The wreck floated down and sank a mile and a half above Evansville, Indiana. Her officers and crew numbered about 100. A report from Newburg says only 20 survivors were taken off, including the wounded.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

From a gentleman from Newburg, Ind., we learn that the steamer Missouri exploded at about 2 o'clock this morning, opposite Robertson's Saw-mill, half a mile below the mouth of Green River. The explosion was distinctly heard all over the city, and at Newburg. The steamer Dictator was near the Missouri at the time of the explosion, and running alongside took off the survivors.

The Dictator touched at Newburg and took on board Drs. W. and Robert Slaughter, but left no list of the saved, and gave but few particulars. The wreck is in possession of the Evansville and Cairo Packet Company.

From a gentleman who got off the boat here last night, [illegible] that there were but five or six ladies on board, [illegible] there were a good many gentlemen on board, [illegible] know how many.

[illegible] of the books were brought to this [illegible]. The cabin-register has not been found. A report shows that the passengers and crew numbered about 100.

A report from Newburg says about twenty survivors were taken off, including the wounded. Capt. Hurd and his two sons were on board.

MEXICO.

Diplomatic Correspondence on Mexican Affairs—A Rebel Project for Seizing Mexico and Establishing Slavery Therein—Permission Given to the United States Government to March Troops Through Mexican Territory.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

The message of the President in answer to the Senate inquiry for information relative to negotiations in 1861 with Mexico, for the purpose of marching United States troops from Guaymas to Arizona through Mexico, incloses papers upon the subject from the State Department, from which it appears that under date of May 4, 1861, Señor Romero called the attention of Mr. Seward to a project of Southern men for seizing Mexico and establishing Slavery therein, and declared that "Mexico conquered independence through the blood of her children, and will maintain it to the last against any invader who may attempt to take it from her, and that she will never consent that any human being shall be reduced to slavery within its territory. It is a free country, in which no man is born a slave, and in treading upon which liberty returns to those who may before have had the misfortune to lose it." He therefore wishes to arrange between Mexico and the United States a treaty which shall guarantee the boundaries of the Mexican Republic as now agreed upon, and prevent the introduction of Slavery into Mexican territory. He would make an indispensable condition to such treaty arrangement that no European nations should participate therein, lest it might become a motive or pretext for the intervention of that continent in the affairs of the Republic in particular and America in general.

Mr. Seward replies, May 7, that such designs of the insurgents here against the peace of Mexico cannot be carried into effect if their designs against their own Government are prevented. He says that full instructions were given to Mr. Corwin to establish such relations with Mexico and the other American Republics, as will strengthen their power and enable them to maintain independence of every influence coming from the other hemisphere.

In another letter of the same date he asks permission from the Mexican Government for the passage of troops through Mexican territory, for concentration in Arizona.

Señor Romero, August 20, communicated the desired permission.

Mr. Seward acknowledges the liberal and magnanimous exhibition of confidence, and promises that Mexico shall have no occasion to regret the courtesy.

The Capture of Bagdad—Correspondence Between Gens. Weitzel and Mejia.

THE FRENCH NAVAL COMMANDER PROTESTS AGAINST THE INVASION OF MEXICO BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 29, 1866.

The official correspondence between Gens. Weitzel and Mejia, regarding the affair at Bagdad, is published.

The former states that he sent 300 men to Bagdad at the request of Gen. Escobedo, purely as an act of humanity, not to perform service for either party.

Gen. Mejia replies briefly, stating that he has notified the Government of all the occurrences that took place at Bagdad.

The French naval commander, before his departure to Vera Cruz to report the matter officially, protested in a short note against the invasion of Mexico by the American soldiers.

The American Fillibusters at Bagdad—Quarrel between Col. Reed and the Mexican Gen. Escobedo—Reed put under Arrest, but Soon Released.

Brownsville (Jan. 8) Correspondent of The New-Orleans Times.

On [illegible]day Gen. Weitzel ordered Col. Davis, commanding the United States forces at Clarkeville, to pass part of his troops over the River, to protect the interests of American residents from the attacks of the French, who, during the whole of the day, bombarded the town without giving a moment's notice, and attempted to land their marines, which was gallantly repulsed by the American Liberals again, under the direction of Col. Reed, by Gen. Crawford's order. After a large portion of the captured Imperialists (whom Gen. Escobedo desired to shoot, but Crawford said *No!*) had been placed by Gen. Crawford on the American side, the ammunition and arms all gathered for the use of the Liberals, the United States forces crossed by the steamer [illegible] of Wales, which had been seized for [illegible] necessities, and everything was in good [illegible] condition, the brave and gallant Escobedo, with [illegible] aids, Mejia and Garza, assumed command, deposed Col. Reed, placing the aforesaid Mejia in command, which immediately caused all the Americans who had captured the place for the Liberals, to express their surprise and disgust for the infamous and indecent conduct of the ungrateful Mexicans towards their kind and faithful allies. Col. Reed was [illegible] in command of the post, but the jealous [illegible] again quarreled with him, and placed him in arrest, whereupon Gen. Crawford demanded his release, which was acceded to, fearing he, with the Yankees in his command, would have made it too hot for the [illegible] than traitor Escobedo and his tools, Mejia and [illegible]. It was very evident that Col. DuMay, of his staff, was no party to those insolent proceedings, for he is an American-born gentleman, and could not play such a mean part toward those who had so generously and efficiently aided them in the darkest hours of the Mexican Republic. Quite a number of Liberal Americans walked from the camp, before Brownsville, under the command of Col. [illegible] D. Merritt (late Major 5th N. Y. Cav.) and Lieut. Henry C. Rose, arriving there by daylight on Saturday, while not a single Mexican of Escobedo's boasted [illegible] arrived up to yesterday (Sunday) p. m. It is well known that the able and gallant Cortinas, since the [illegible] of Bagdad has kept Gen. Mejia very busy in Matamoros, where he is still making active preparations to [illegible] any attack which may be made by the Liberals. It is quite certain that Gens. Cortinas, Garcia, [illegible] and Hinojosa, are displeased with the treatment [illegible] Escobedo has shown Gen. Crawford and his American [illegible], for they are men of sense, well knowing that [illegible] treatment is meted to those who volunteer for [illegible] of the Republic, that soon it will have for enemies those who desire to be its friends. Then the "sick [illegible]" will hardly recover, if, with the Austrians and French, the Yankee also should become a hater of a poor Mexican.

To-day it is rumored that the Liberal Generals will demand of Escobedo that he, with his two satellites, retire from the service of the Republic, and if they do not, that [illegible] will be used to compel them. A movement is [illegible] that will soon compel Matamoros to fall also. I must not omit to give credit to Major Sears and Capt. Lambertson, Shaw, Berscheff and McDonald, who gallantly aided in the capture of Bagdad, which gave to the Republic of Mexico over a million of property. [illegible] if by bad management it is not mostly [illegible] by inefficient and unprincipled men of the [illegible] stamp. There is a great desire on the part of [illegible] in our army to join this movement in aid of the [illegible], if directed by American brains. And now that [illegible] seaport of Mexico is captured by the aid of Americans solely, it is safe to say, that if not obstructed by jealousy, a division of live Americans will in a few months be on their way to the halls of the Montezumas to aid in placing over it the flag of the Republic.

No Emigration from New-Orleans to Mexico Allowed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 29, 1866.

Gen. Sheridan to-day refused to allow emigrants to leave here to go to Mexico. He is acting under orders from Washington. He does not prevent vessels from going.

Pursuit of Guerrillas—Plot to Overthrow the Government—Execution of Prisoners—Forced Loans—Railroad Between Vera Cruz and Puebla—Italian Emigration—An Earthquake.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1862.

New-Orleans papers of the 24th say the interior Mexican papers are filled with accounts of the movements of troops in pursuit of guerillas from the sea coast to the mountains, and also report the continuance of summary executions of guerillas in accordance with the Emperor's decree, which were exhausting the people, and the country was more unsettled than at any time since the organization of the Imperial Government.

A plot to overthrow the Government in the State of Michoacan had been discovered.

The Liberal Mexican paper published in Brownsville states that the prisoners taken from Cortinas were executed privately at Matamoros, and all the prisoners taken at Bagdad were liberated.

Additional forced loans had been imposed by the authorities at Matamoros, and all comunication with Brownsville was interdicted.

In consequence of the death of King Leopold, the Emperor and Empress had returned to the palace at Chapultepec.

The Emperor had issued a decree granting to Lamon Zangromzo the exclusive privilege, for 75 years, of constructing and working a railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla, via Jalapa and Perote.

A company has been formed in Tuscany with a capital of 1,000,000 francs, for the purpose of sending Italian emigrants to the Empire. A portion of the money has already arrived, and some purchases of land made.

Monterey was garrisoned by traitors.

Matamoros being considered in danger, French men-of-war have been ordered there with a force.

An earthquake was felt throughout Mexico on the 13th ult., and was severely felt on the South American coast on the 15th. The oscillations were from east to west. The destruction of the City of Caraccas by an earthquake is confirmed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. Sickles's First Order—Whites and Blacks Equal Before the Law.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, Jan. 17, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.—I. To the end that civil rights and immunities may be enjoyed; that kindly relations among the inhabitants of the State may be established; that the rights and duties of the employer, and the free laborer respectively, may be defined; that the soil may be cultivated and the system of free labor fairly undertaken; that the owners of estates may be secure in the possession of their lands and tenements; that persons, able and willing to work, may have employment; that idleness and vagrancy may be discountenanced, and encouragement given to industry and thrift; and that humane provision may be made for the aged, infirm and destitute, the following regulations are established for the government of all concerned in this Department:

II. All laws shall be applicable alike to all the inhabitants. No person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaint, or to testify, because of color or caste.

III. All the employments of husbandry or the useful arts, and all lawful trades or callings, may be followed by all persons, irrespective of color or caste; nor shall any freedman be obliged to pay any tax or any fee for a license, nor be amenable to any municipal or parish ordinance, not imposed upon all other persons.

IV. The lawful industry of all persons who live under the protection of the United States, and owe obedience to its laws, being useful to the individual, and essential to the welfare of society, no person will be restrained from seeking employment when not bound by voluntary agreement, nor hindered from traveling from place to place, on lawful business. All combinations or agreements which are intended to hinder, or may so operate as to hinder, in any way, the employment of labor—or to limit compensation for labor—or to compel labor to be involuntarily performed in certain places or for certain persons; as well as all combinations or agreements to prevent the sale or hire of lands or tenements, are declared to be misdemeanors; and any person or persons convicted thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment, not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

V. Agreements for labor or personal service of any kind, or for the use and occupation of lands and tenements, or for any other lawful purpose, between freedmen and other persons, when fairly made, will be impartially enforced against either party violating the same.

VI. Freed persons unable to labor, by reason of age, or infirmity, and orphan children of tender years, shall have allotted to them by owners suitable quarters on the premises where they have been heretofore domiciled as slaves, until adequate provision, approved by the General commanding, be made for them by the State or local authorities, or otherwise; and they shall not be removed from the premises, unless for disorderly behavior, misdemeanor, or other offense committed by the head of a family or a member thereof.

VII. Able-bodied freedmen, when they leave the premises in which they may be domiciled, shall take with them and provide for such of their relatives, as by the laws of South Carolina, all citizens are obliged to maintain.

VIII. When a freed person, domiciled on a plantation, refuses to work there, after having been offered employment by the owner or lessee, on fair terms, approved by the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, such freedman or woman shall remove from the premises within ten days after such offer, and due notice to remove by the owner or occupant.

IX. When able-bodied freed persons are domiciled on premises where they have been heretofore held as slaves, and are not employed thereon or elsewhere, they shall be permitted to remain, on showing to the satisfaction of the Commanding Officer of the Post, that they have made diligent and proper efforts to obtain employment.

X. Freed persons occupying premises without the authority of the United States, or the permission of the owner, and who have not been heretofore held there as slaves, may be removed by the Commanding Officer of the Post, on the complaint of the owner, and proof of the refusal of said freed persons to remove after ten days' notice.

XI. Any person employed or domiciled on a plantation or elsewhere, who may be rightfully dismissed by the terms of agreement, or expelled for misbehavior, shall leave the premises, and shall not return without the consent of the owner or tenant thereof.

XII. Commanding Officers of Districts will establish within their commands respectively, suitable regulations for hiring out to labor, for a period not to exceed one year, all vagrants who cannot be advantageously employed on roads, fortifications and other public works. The proceeds of such labor shall be paid over to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to provide for aged and infirm refugees, indigent freed people, and orphan children.

XIII. The vagrant laws of the State of South Carolina, applicable to free white persons, will be recognized as the only vagrant laws applicable to the freedmen; nevertheless, such laws shall not be considered applicable to persons who are without employment, if they shall prove that they have been unable to obtain employment, after diligent efforts to do so.

XIV. It shall be the duty of officers commanding posts, to see that issues of rations to freedmen are confined to destitute persons, who are unable to work because of infirmities arising from old age, or chronic diseases, orphan children too young to work, and refugee freedmen returning to their homes with the sanction of the proper authorities; and in ordering their issues, commanding officers will be careful not to encourage idleness or vagrancy. District commanders will make consolidated reports of these issues, tri-monthly.

XV. The proper authorities of the State in the several municipalities and Districts, shall proceed to make suitable provision for their poor, without distinction of color; in default of which, the General Commanding will levy an equitable tax on persons and property sufficient for the support of the poor.

XVI. The constitutional rights of all loyal and well-disposed inhabitants to bear arms will not be infringed; nevertheless this shall not be construed to sanction the unlawful practice of carrying concealed weapons; nor to authorize any person to enter with arms on the premises of another against his consent. No one shall bear arms who has borne arms against the United States, unless he shall have taken the Amnesty oath prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29, 1865, or the Oath of Allegiance, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President, dated December 8, 1863, within the time prescribed therein. And no disorderly person, vagrant, or disturber of the peace, shall be allowed to bear arms.

XVII. To secure the same equal justice and personal liberty to the freedmen as to other inhabitants, no penalties or punishments different from those to which all persons are amenable, shall be imposed on freed people; and all crimes and offenses which are prohibited under existing laws, shall be understood as prohibited in the case of freedmen; and if committed by a freedman, shall, upon conviction, be punished in the same manner as if committed by a white man.

XVIII. Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and then only by the parent, guardian, teacher, or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture of apprenticeship.

XIX. Persons whose conduct tends to a breach of the peace may be required to give security for their good behavior, and in default thereof shall be held in custody.

XX. All injuries to the person or property committed by or upon freed persons shall be punished in the manner provided by the laws of South Carolina for like injuries to the persons or property of citizens thereof. If no provision be made by the laws of the State, then the punishment for such offenses shall be according to the course of the common law; and in the case of any injury to person or property, not prohibited by the common law, or for which the punishment shall not be appropriate, such sentence shall be imposed as, in the discretion of the Court before which the trial is had, shall be deemed proper, subject to the approval of the General Commanding.

XXI. All arrests for whatever cause will be reported tri-monthly, with the proceedings thereupon, through the prescribed channel, to the General Commanding.

XXII. Commanding Officers of Districts, Sub-Districts, and Posts, within their commands respectively, in the absence of the duly-appointed agent, will perform any duty appertaining to the ordinary agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, carefully observing for their guidance all orders published by the Commissioner or Assistant-Commissioner, or other competent authority.

XXIII. District Commanders will enforce these regulations by suitable instructions to Sub-District and Post Commanders, taking care that justice be done, that fair dealing between man and man be observed, and that no unnecessary hardship and no cruel or unusual punishments be imposed upon anyone.

By command of Major-Gen. D. E. SICKLES.
Official: W. L. M. BURGER, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

GEORGIA.

Herschel V. Johnson Elected United States Senator.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1866.

In the Legislature to-day, on the first ballot for Senator, A. H. Stephens received 152 and Mr. Hill 38 votes; scattering 1.

Mr. Stephens did not consent to the use of his name, and on the sixth ballot Herschel V. Johnson was elected, receiving 152 votes.

Inspector-General's Report.

The following is a brief synopsis of the Report of Gen. Geo. S. Batcheller, Inspector-General of the State of New-York. The Report is an authentic and plain statement of the effective military resources of the State and of the public property, and is based upon the system of rigid inspections and musters inaugurated by the Inspector-General during the past year. The figures do not, therefore, represent mere paper organizations, but citizen soldiers who have been actually present and inspected.

The National Guard, which formerly was a skeleton organization, and which on a forced conscription fell into a demoralized condition, has been brought by the energy of its officers into "a most commendable state of strength and discipline."

The Inspector-General has certified as entitled to be delivered to the different regiments, battalions and batteries of the State during the year 1865, as follows:

Uniforms	20,316
Arms and equipments	13,320

Of this number the Quartermaster-General has been enabled to issue, including issues of United States stock and clothing reimbursed to commands, 17,334 uniforms, and the Commissary-General of Ordnance, 13,320 arms.

The aggregate organized force of the National Guard on the 1st day of January, 1866, is as follows:

Officers and men of all arms of service	49,906
Of these there are serviceably armed	36,418
Serviceably equipped	35,958
Uniformed complete	31,170

It will be observed that the maximum force of this "uniformed militia" of the State, as contemplated by the original enactment of 1862, as adequate to a peace establishment, has been more than fully attained.

The gain during the year is 6,667 officers and men. The law as it now stands provides for an organization of 128,000 men, for which arms and equipments would have to be furnished. It is thought 50,000 would be sufficient for all purposes in time of peace.

During the past year, nearly all the regiments in the First and Second Divisions, and many brigades throughout the State, have been personally reviewed by the Inspector-General, and the results of his observations are in each case briefly but critically given. As the result of these observations it is asserted "that the present condition of our military establishment fully justifies the immense labor and expenditure employed in perfecting its organization."

Encampments as schools of instruction, throughout the State, are recommended, and their efficiency as a means of drill and discipline is discussed. The necessity of establishing a uniform system of tactics is also urgently presented, and Casey's tactics are recommended as the standard.

The following are the principal articles inspected during the year 1865, viz.: 1,883 uniform great coats, 9,538 pairs of uniform trowsers, 13,059 uniform jackets, 15,963 fatigue caps, 10,763 Springfield rifled muskets, 14,000 complete sets infantry accoutrements, 500 complete sets cavalry equipments.

The Department has been efficiently organized during the year. The accounts audited and allowed are as follows:

Adjutant-General's Department:	
Services	$64,500 86
Expenditures	38,113 15
Inspector-General's Department:	
Services	17,103 28
Expenditures	6,815 53
Commissary-General of Ordnance Department:	
Services	827,419 53
Expenditures	94,053 80
Quartermaster-General's Department:	
Services	16,348 16
Expenditures	164,864 45
Paymaster-General's Department:	
Services	26,222 94
Expenditures	8,746 39
Payment of troops	29,424 42
Surgeon-General's Department:	
Services	4,469 11
Expenditures	812 57
Engineer-in-Chief's Department:	
Services	2,400 00
Expenditures	877 80
Judge Advocate-General's Department:	
Services	3,845 00
Expenditures	1,334 70
Courts-martial	958 00
Regimental Fund Account	24,500 00
Enrollment of Militia	6,191 50
Personal Staff of Commander-in-Chief:	
Services	6,764 62
Expenditures	510 05
Examining Board	531 04
	$548,765 50

A LARGE FARM.—Michael L. Sullivan of Champaign County, Illinois, has the largest farm in the world. It consists of 70,000 acres, 23,000 acres of which are under fence and in active cultivation. Much of the work is done by machinery. He drives his posts by horse power, cultivates his corn by machinery, ditches, sows and plants by machinery, so that all his laborers can ride and perform their duties. Mr. S. gives employment to 200 farm hands, 200 horses, and a large number of oxen.

THE STATES OF THE UNION—Area, population, capitals, Governors, time of meeting of Legislatures, time of State Elections, &c., &c. See THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1866.

DIED.

WELLS—At her residence, in Mount Vernon, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, Rebecca Wells, aged 65 years.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

[Advertisements.]

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—THE LITTLE CORPORAL.—The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate says: "The best paper for children, published in this great country of ours, is THE LITTLE CORPORAL. It is a gem in the catalogue of monthlies." Published monthly in Chicago, Ill., by ALFRED L. SEWELL. Terms, $1 a year; 10 cents for a specimen number.

THE STATE YOU LIVE IN.—Pocket Maps of all the States and Territories, showing correctly the Counties, principal Towns, Railroads, &c. Sent by mail. For catalogue address G. W. & C. B. COLTON & Co. No. 172 William-st., New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

COPPER TIPS protect the toes of Children's Shoes. It is a waste of money to buy any other for children's every day wear. One pair will last as long as three pairs without Tips. Sold by all Shoe-dealers.

CURES FEVER AND AGUE.—HUMPHREY'S HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 16—Price 50 cents. Sent by mail. Address HUM. SPEC. HOM. MED. CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

ROGERS'S FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE — For Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth. Sold by all Druggists, Perfumers, &c., and by HOWARD, SANGER & Co., and W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co., New-York City.

LARGE PROFITS can be made by active men in the STENCIL NAME PLATE business. Complete outfits of Tools and Stock of the best quality furnished by M. J. METCALF & SON, 101 Union-st., Boston, Mass. Send for Price list.

THE AMERICAN COW-MILKER.—A complete success. Agents wanted. Send for a descriptive circular. Address L. O. COLVIN, No. 235 Broadway, New-York.

CARTER, KIRTLAND & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHING,
No. 340 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Have now ready a large and well-assorted stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING OF ALL GRADES, embracing Fine Medium and Low-priced Goods, to which they invite the attention of dealers.
Our Prices and Terms are as favorable as those of any house in the trade.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The astonishing success which has attended this medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivaled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once robnced, revivified and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.
It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.
It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation.
It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin.
It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.
It cures musketo bites and stings of insects.
It contains no material injurious to the skin.

Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, perfumery or toilet water afterward.
DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

DURNO'S CELEBRATED CATARRH SNUFF is the best known remedy for Headache, Cold in the Head, Snuffles, Imperfect Voice, Bronchitis, and Catarrh. Few persons appreciate the diseases arising from disordered nasal organs. Sight, hearing, taste, and smell are frequently ruined by a cold in the head. The use of this snuff cleanses the entire head, and restores proper articulation. Its effects are pleasant and wonderful. It contains no tobacco, nor other injurious ingredient. Colleges, Societies, States, and the most eminent of the Medical Faculty have awarded it testimonials and premiums.

Sold by all Druggists for 25 cents per box. Can be sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents for one box, or $1 for four boxes. Address JAS. DURNO, P. O. Box No. 1,235, New-York City.

At wholesale, by DEMAS BARNES & Co., New-York.

SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AS A SCIENCE.
Just Published,
MONTEITH'S PHYSICAL AND INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.

The author avoids detail and technical terms, and employs familiar language and suggestive illustrations, presenting FACTS, PRINCIPLES and INFERENCES, according to the OBJECT METHOD of instruction.

The earth is presented to the learner wonderfully adapted as an abode for mankind.

The Local Geography contains maps and map exercises peculiarly adapted to class recitation.

Price, $1 75.
A. S. BARNES & Co.,
Nos. 51, 53, 55 John-st., New-York.

AN EDITORIAL FROM THE BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES.—"METCALFE, the eminent Pharmaceutist, has discovered a remedy for Rheumatism, which he believes to be an infallible specific. We are personally cognizant of some extraordinary cures it has effected. The price is trifling—one dollar only—and many men would cheerfully give fifty for a certain cure of this dreadful and wide-spread disease. METCALFE is advertising this remedy in all the leading papers of the country, and the sale of his GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is already very extensive. We expect to see him before many years among the Brandreths and Ayres, and other patent medicine millionaires of the day."

THE HON. JOHN G. DOWNEY,
late Governor of California, says:
"I most cheerfully recommend your Wines to all who desire a pure juice of the grape."
PERKINS, STERN & Co.,
California Wines,
No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS and DISCHARGES from the EAR and Noises in the Head radically cured by the use of the recently invented Vegetable extract,
OTITINE.
Price $2 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co.,
No. 38 Hanover-st.,
Wholesale Agents.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a *direct* influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the wind-pipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH NO MORE!
"Itch" *Cures in from 12 to 48 hours.* "Tetter."
"Itch" SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. "Tetter."
"Itch" NEVER FAILS TO CURE "Tetter."
"Itch" Salt-rheum, Scald-head, all Skin Diseases. "Tetter."
Price 50 cents. By sending 60 cents to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, a box will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—Ladies use Geo. W. Laird's BLOOM OF YOUTH. It renders the Complexion clear and beautiful. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot No. 74 Fulton-st.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH
SEWING-MACHINE AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE,
No. 625 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 30.

U.S.6s, 1881, cp.	Bank New-York.	Reading.
2,000......103¾	6..........110	200.......... 98¾
US.6s,5-20 r, '62.	Bank Commerce	100.......... 98¾
18,000......102	15..........104¼	Mich. Central.
U.S.6s 5-20 c,'62	10..........105	100..........101¾
5,000......102¼	Am. Exch. Bank	Mich.So. & N.I.
70,000..... 102¼	30..........113	100....b10. 68¾
U.S. 5s, 10-40 op.	Bk of Republic.	200....s15. 68
30,000...... 93	40..........112	1,500.......... 68¾
Treasury 7 3-10s,	Metropolitan Bk	200....b10. 69
1st series.	35..........120¼	1,200.......... 69
10,000..... 98¾	Imp.&Trad'sBk.	100.2c,s30. 68¾
2d series.	30..........100	Cleve. & Pitts.
2,000...... 98¾	Fourth Nat. Bk.	500.......... 80¾
80,000...... 98¾	50.......... 98	600.......... 80¾
5,000. small. 99¼	Ninth Nat. Bank	500.......... 81
3d series.	10..........109¼	500.......... 81¼
5,000...... 98¾	70..........109	200.......... 81¼
U.S.6s,1 y.c, n.i.	West.UnionTel.	2,000.......... 81¼
7,000...... 98¼	30.......... 51	500.......... 81¼
N.Y.State 7s,BL	50.......... 52	500.......... 81¼
1,000...... 99¼	Quicksilver.	1,300.......... 81¼
Tenn. 6s '90.	25.......... 39	1,000.......... 81¼
2,000...... 88¼	600.......... 40	Chicago & N.W.
3,000...... 89	Mariposa pref.	400.......... 28¾
Missouri 6s.	100.......... 17¾	600.......... 28¾
6,000...... 76	Pacific Scrip.	Chic.&NW.pref
California 7s.	100..........165	100....s30. 54
2,000......118	N. Y. Central.	900.......... 54¼
O. & Miss. Cer.	500.......... 91¾	100..........o 54¼
10,000...... 25	Erie.	Chicago & R.I.
N.Y.Cent.6s,'83.	500.......... 81¼	100.......... 99
3,000...... 93	100.......... 81	300.......... 99¼
Erie 2d mtge,'79.	1,200.......... 81¼	300.......... 99¼
3,000......102	300.2d call. 81¾	100.......... 99¼
Erie 5th mtge.	100.......... 81¾	Pitts.Ft.W.&C.
15,000...... 92½	300.......... 81¾	300.......... 94
Buff.NY.&E.1st	100....s30. 81	1,000.......... 93¾
1,000...... 94	Hudson River.	400.......... 93¼
Chi.&Alt. 1st m.	200..........102	100....s10. 93¼
9,000...... 93¼	N. J. Central.	Chicago&Alton.
American Gold.	20..........114¼	100....s10. 103
50,000..s30 139¾	50..........114¼	Chic.&Alt. pref.
Merchants' Bk.	30..........114	100..........105
15..........110¼		

Ohio&Miss.Cer.	Erie.	Illinois Central.
10,000..... 25¼	700....... 81¾	100.......115
West.UnionTel.	Reading.	Clev. & Pitts.
100....... 52	100....... 98¾	1,400....... 80¾
Quicksilver.	Mich. Central.	Pitts.Ft.W.&C.
200....... 40¼	100.......101¾	700....s10. 93¾
N. Y. Central.	Mich South & N I	300....... 93¾
50.....b15. 92	200....... 68¾	

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

U.S 6s,5-20c,'64	Canton.	Mich. So. & N.I.
10,000.....101¾	100....... 44	14....... 67¾
U.S.6s,5-20c,'65	Quicksilver.	1,000....... 68¾
1,000......101¾	200....... 40	Illinois Central.
20,000.....102	West.UnionTel.	200.......115
100,000.....101¾	100....... 52¼	Cleve. & Pitts.
U.S.5s,10-40 cou.	N. Y. Central.	1,500....... 81
7,000..... 93	200....... 91¾	200.2d call. 81¼
Treas.Notes7.30s	Pacific Mail.	Chicago & N.W.
2d series.	50.......185	500....... 28¾
17,000..... 98¾	Erie.	Chi. & N.W. pr'f
20,000..... 98¾	200....... 81.	500....... 54¾
3d series.	100....... 81¾	300....... 54¾
1,000..... 98¾	50....... 81¾	2,000....... 55
2,000..... 98¾	500.2d call. 81¾	Chicago & R. I.
U.S.6s1 yr.c.new	Reading.	100....... 99¾
2,000..... 98¾	300....... 99	100....... 99¾
N. Carolina 6s.	Mich. Central.	Pit., Ft.W.& C.
5,000..... 82¼	150.......101¾	500....... 93¾
	20.......101¾	

TUESDAY, Jan. 30—P. M.

Gold opened at 140⅞, sold at 141¼, and closed at 140⅝. The market has been strong all day.

Government bonds were firm at quotations and in good demand. Railway and State bonds were dull and with few bids. Bank stocks were firm. The Railway share list was dull and steady early in the day, and little disposition shown to operate, but at the Second Board the market was firmer, and a disposition to cover short contracts was manifested. Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Rock Island were very firm and were in demand. Late in the day the market was firm and all stocks were in good demand. The closing prices were: Ohio Certificates, 25¼@25½; Cumberland Coal, 44½@45; Quicksilver, 40¼@40½; Mariposa, 13; New-York Central, 92@92¼; Erie, 81¾@81¾; Hudson River, 101¾; Reading, 99¾@99¾; Michigan Southern, 69¼@69¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 81@81¼; Rock Island, 99¾@99¾; North-Western, 28¾@28¾; North-Western Preferred, 55¼@55½; Fort Wayne, 93¾@94.

Money has been freely offered to-day, but the rate may be quoted at 6 per cent on stock collaterals. Some few transactions are quoted at 5 per cent, but the rate is substantially advanced to 6 per cent on all street operations.

The deposits on temporary loan to-day at the Sub-Treasury were $1,386,695. On and after February 1 the rate of interest will be reduced to 5 per cent.

Speculators for the rise in Railway shares are now trying to make it appear that the decrease in Railway earnings is but a temporary matter, and that as soon as navigation opens there will be an increase which will compensate for the present loss. It is even argued that "the hog crop" is to make up for other deficiencies, and bring up the receipts in excess of 1865. If this furnishes any comfort to the holders of Railway shares, they have a right to enjoy it; but we fear the idea will prove delusive. It should not be forgotten that the Railway business of 1864 and 1865 was extraordinary; increased largely by the war, which not only forced products though unnatural outlets to a very considerable amount, but threw over East and West Railway lines an immense amount of transportation for Government. The time having arrived when this business must be lost, it would be very surprising if Railway earnings did not diminish somewhat in the ratio of the diversion, and we doubt, therefore, if the hog crop can prevent a reduction in Railway business, however desirable such a result might be to the managers of the lines and the holders of stocks.

It is worthy of notice that while we have occasional rallies in the stock market, prices have in no instance held their advances more than a day or two since the elements of depression became well understood in the street. People now see that, whatever may be the delays, there is in the natural course of events a strong and inevitable tide toward bringing the financial affairs of the country to a specie basis. A postponement of action, to avoid sudden disturbance in the business community, can scarcely prevent the shrinkage in values which all see is to be the consequence of a restoration to specie payments, and while all look forward to it as sooner or later to come, it is a most effectual check to speculation. It is, in our judgment, wise and prudent on the part of business men to be thus held to a cautious policy, and the more this prevails the less are we liable to panic—the less will there be of overtrading, and the less will be the loss as the shrinkage in the value of stocks and merchandise progresses.

Freights are firm. The engagements to Liverpool are 800 bales Cotton at ¾d., 500 bush. Corn at 5½d., and per steamer 3,000 bales Cotton at ¾d., 30 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 14,000 bush. Corn at 5½d.

Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for week ending Jan. 30, 1866, $13,449,470.

The Boston Traveller of last evening says:

The money market continues well supplied with capital at the banks, and in the hands of individual lenders. The applications from borrowers are within bounds, and readily complied with in all cases where the promisors and collaterals are satisfactory. The common rate of interest is six per cent, with occasional exceptions a little under and over. The banks are taking paper, with short dates, from the customers, at 7 3-10, The street rates for the best double names, having three or four months to run, is 7½ to 8 per cent, with little doing in the lower grades, at higher figures. There is a good demand for certificates, and for the public securities generally; but there is less doing in local stocks and bonds, with a few exceptions.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Monday says:

Exchange remains about as irregular as ever. The supply is possibly not so superabundant, and its heaviness is in great part attributable to the closeness in the supply of currency, though the demand is only moderate. The offerings of paper for discount are fully up to what bankers care to have, while the means to take them do not seem to increase. Prime customers' paper stood 12 per cent interest in some cases, and it is a favor to get any of such passed at 10 per cent.

FROM W. S. WRIGHT'S COTTON CIRCULAR.

Under the unexpectedly unfavorable news from Europe, our market declined to 41c. for Middling Uplands, which brought in exporters and some speculators, who relieved the needy holders, after which the market steadily recovered, and closes firm at quotations. The sales for the week amount to 20,000 bales. The export during same time has been: To Liverpool, 6,148 bales; Havre, 1,074; Bremen, 1,563; Barcelona, 42. Total, 8,829.

Supply.—Until within a short time, I believed that from peace to 1st Sept., 1866, our total receipts might prove fully 2,100,000 bales. From information recently received I am satisfied that this is excessive. I begin to see evidence that the supply is becoming exhausted at many points. The rivers have been up for two weeks, and we have received cotton from remote points; still, our total is less than last week or before. The supply from Mississippi and Louisiana is nearly all in, and the Vicksburg boats bring in but half cargoes. The various depots in Alabama are no longer crowded with cotton, and the main river delivers but a small portion of what is received at Mobile. In Texas, also, the railroads are all clear of cotton. Under all the circumstances I arrive at the conclusion that the total, as above, will be rather under than over 2,100,000 bales.

Price.—The special Revenue Commission appointed by the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, have just made their report, in which they recommend the imposition of a tax of 5c. ₱ lb to be levied after July, 1, 1866, upon all cotton the product of the United States, the same to be collected of the manufacturer at the place of consumption, and of the merchant or factor at the port of export, upon all foreign shipments. The Commission incidentally estimate the crop of 1866 at not less than 2,000,000 bales.

Southern markets, by mail, as reported elsewhere in full, show a heavy business, chiefly for foreign account, at hardening prices. By telegraph I learn that there was less done for the week ending Jan. 25, the market feeling the effect of very large receipts, and of a decline of equal to nearly 4c. ₱ lb from Liverpool. Prices, notwithstanding, were tolerably well sustained at New-Orleans and Mobile, closing as reported elsewhere in detail.

Receipts, Exports and Stocks.—By mail the receipts are smaller than for some time back, particularly in New Orleans and Charleston. The exports are free. By telegraph I learn that the receipts at New-Orleans and Mobile for the week ending [illegible] than for the same [illegible] which does not affect what has been said on the question of supply.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st September last:

Receipts at the Ports in the United States	1,095,000
Export to Great Britain	483,000
Export to France	51,000
Export to other Foreign Ports	18,000
Total Exports	552,000
Stock on hand	569,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:	
Receipts at the Ports	50,000
Exports to Great Britain	37,000
Exports to France	5,000
Exports to other Foreign Ports	2,000
Total Exports	44,000

Freights—To Liverpool, ¾d. by steam and ⅝@7-16d. by sail. To Havre, 1c. by sail.

Grain, Provisions and Other Markets.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1866.

ASHES—The market for Pots is dull at $7 50@$7 75.

COTTON—From exporters the demand has continued fair, though hardly so active as yesterday; prices are firmer, closing at 49@50c. for Middlings; sales of 3,000 bales.

COFFEE—Rio is quiet, but steady. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons make the stock of Rio 73,645 bags, including 50,645 bags here, 8,000 in Baltimore, and 15,000 in New-Orleans.

CANDLES—Adamantine are in moderate request, and steady at 23@25c.; Sperm, 40@42c., and Patent, 50@52c.

COPPER—American Ingot is firmer and in moderate request; sales of 60,000 lb, at 38@39½c. for Lake and Baltimore. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are steady, at 35c. for the former and 40c. for the latter.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is moderately active, the low grades are neglected and lower, while good and choice brands are in request and held with more confidence; the sales are 8,600 bbls. at $6 85@$7 28 for Superfine State; $7 75@$8 for Extra State; $8 10@$8 40 for Fancy State; $7 85@$8 25 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8 40@$8 85 for Shipping Ohio; $9@$11 25 for Trade and Family brands, and $11 20@$15 20 for St. Louis Extras. Buckwheat Flour is dull at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lb. Canadian Flour is only in limited demand, and easier; sales of 260 bbls. at $7 90@$8 30 for the low grades of Extra, and $8 35@$11 25 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is in moderate request and steady; sales of 420 bbls. at $9@$10 15 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $10 30@$15 50 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull and unchanged; sales of 150 bbls. at $5@$6. Corn Meal is easier and more plenty; sales of 750 bbls. at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine.

FISH—Dry Cod are only in limited demand, but prices are without change; sales of St. George's and Grand Bank at $7@$9 25. Mackerel are in fair jobbing demand, and prices are well sustained; sales of No. 1 Massachusetts at $22 50@$23, No. 2 do. at $18@$18 25, and No. 1 do. at $14 50@$14 75. Smoked and Pickled Herrings are dull, and prices are nominal.

GRAIN—There is rather a firmer feeling in the market for Wheat to-day, but the demand has been only moderate and confined chiefly to milling; the extreme prices insisted upon check business. There is no inquiry whatever for export, the current prices being above shippers' limits; the sales are 7,000 bush. Milwaukee Club at $1 73; 7,000 bush. Amber do., both in store, and 6,000 bush. Amber State at $2 45. Barley is dull and prices are unsettled. Barley Malt is quiet; we note sales of 500 bush. State at $1 40 at the railroad depot. Oats are lower and more plenty; the demand, however, is fair; sales of 37,000 bush. at 58c. for Canadian; 58c. for State by car load; 41@43c. for inferior Western, and 52@53c. for Jersey and Southern. Rye firmer, with a more general demand; sales of 14,000 bush. Prime Western, in store, at 90c. Corn in better demand, and prices are better, the inquiry being in part to fill maturing contracts, but chiefly for export; New is plenty, and in moderate request for the local trade; sales of 112,000 bush. at 80@81½c. for unsound; 84@86c. for mixed Western, in store; 85@86c., afloat; 94½@95c. for White Southern, and 82@83c. for Jersey Yellow, on pier.

GUNNIES are quiet, but without change in prices; small sales at 22½@30c. for Cloth, and 30¼@31c. for Bags.

HOPS continue in good demand for home consumption, and prices are well sustained; we quote at from 20@40c. and 70c., as to growth and quality.

HAY—The inquiry is fair, and prices are steady; sales of 200 bales, at 80@85c. for Shipping, and 90@95c. for Retail lots.

HEMP—Manilla remains dull, but in prices we have no change to note; small sales at 11½c., gold; other kinds are inactive and nominal.

IRON—The inquiry for Pig has been only moderate, but we have no change to note; No. 1 American is held at $50@$52, and No. 1 Scotch at $48@$52. Bar, 12c., and Sheet and Pipe, 16c.

MOLASSES—The demand is light; sales of 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 60@80c., 25 hhds. Cuba at 45c., and 50 bbls. New-Orleans at $1@$1 30, the latter rate for the finest lot we have ever seen, having more the appearance of a fine sirup than of molasses.

NAVAL STORES—Sales of 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 92c.@$1, the market is heavy and lower. Crude Turpentine is also dull, but we hear of no change in prices; sales at $8. Rosins are dull and prices favor the buyer; sales of Common at $5; Strained and No. 2 at $5 50@$9, and No. 1, Pale and White, at $9 50@$20. Tar is dull at $2 50@$3 75 for Domestic.

OILS—There is no change to note in City Linseed, but the demand is limited; small sales at $1 41@$1 42. Fish Oils are inactive and nominal at $1 50 for Crude Whale, and $2 38 for Crude Sperm. Lard Oil is dull and heavy at $1 95 for Summer and Winter.

OIL CAKE—The demand for Oil Cake has been very fair, and with limited arrivals and some advance in Exchange, prices have improved and are firm at the close. We quote Western at 40@48c.; and City in bags at 50@52c., and in bbls. at 54c.

PROVISIONS—At the opening of 'Change the market was better, and a fair business was done, but ere the close a heavy feeling prevailed, and the improvement was lost. For future delivery we hear of sales of [illegible], including 2,250 bbls., buyer [illegible]; 500 bbls., buyer March, [illegible] buyer March, at $28 67½; the [illegible] were 7,600 bbls. at $28@[illegible]@$29 for New Mess, closing [illegible] $32 for Clear. Beef is [illegible]; sales of 200 bbls. at $11 [illegible]@$19 for New do.; $13@[illegible] $24 for New do. Tierce [illegible] are rather heavy; sales [illegible] India Mess. Beef Hams are [illegible] the stock is reduced; sales [illegible] Meats are in moderate [illegible] Dry Salted Shoulders, for [illegible] Bacon is steady; we [illegible] boxes Short Ribbed at [illegible] steady at 12¾@13c. for Western [illegible] sales of light weights at [illegible] and heavy at 16@17c. for [illegible] 17¼@17¾c. for Western, and [illegible] do.; also sales of 500 tcs., [illegible]

[illegible] MARKET, 5½ o'clock.—Pork [illegible] for New Mess. Beef and [illegible] Bacon and Cut Meats firmly [illegible] 17¼@17¾c. for Western. [illegible] is dull and prices favor [illegible]@32¼c. for Crude, 53@54c. [illegible]@73c. for do., free.

[illegible]ed; prices are nominal.

[illegible] entirely neglected, and [illegible] 10¾@11c. for fair to good [illegible] Refined are nominal.

[illegible] there is a fair demand at [illegible] are dull; sales of 6,000 half [illegible] private terms.

[illegible] steady, with a moderate demand [illegible] Seed is in limited demand [illegible] Rough Flax Seed is moderate [illegible] Calcutta Linseed remains [illegible] at $3 50 in Boston and [illegible]

[illegible] little doing, as the stocks [illegible]; sales of 115 hhds. Ky., [illegible] on private terms; 61 cases [illegible]

[illegible] is more active and prices [illegible] at 12¼@12½c. for Western [illegible]

[illegible] is dull and somewhat unsettled [illegible] retail lots, at $2 26½@$2 27 [illegible]

Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

Reported for THE TRIBUNE, for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1866.

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Fat Hogs.
This week	2,126	6,974	66	....
Last week	2,620	19,277	50	....
One year ago	2,055	7,094	200	1,300

[illegible] on total weight of hide, tallow, [illegible] 50; first quality, $13@$14[illegible]; third quality, $11@$11 75; [illegible] some of the poorest Bulls, &c. [illegible]

[illegible]; handy steers, $90@$150, [illegible] for beef.

[illegible] fair quality, $50@$75; Extra, [illegible] $35@$45.

[illegible] 5½@7½c.; Extra, 8@9c.

[illegible] lb.; Country lots, 6½@9c.

[illegible] were 1,153 Western cattle at [illegible] weeks of January; for the [illegible] present year we have reported [illegible] wonder that prices go down this [illegible] at the same time. A few of [illegible] form a sort of exclusive clique [illegible] little affected by the state of the [illegible] at Cambridge trade was slow, young [illegible] oxen being sold at 12@12½c. [illegible] were filled Fall fashion, but the [illegible] was at a standstill—nothing [illegible] left the yards. At Cambridge [illegible] which there are 1,366 fresh and 122 [illegible] 93 new and 53 old ones from [illegible] than last week.

[illegible] this week to compare with 9,000 [illegible] coarse-wooled sheep, 140 [illegible] sheep at 6@7c., from 80 to 110 [illegible]. We think the sheep trade [illegible] it was then, particularly during [illegible] stock is concerned the market [illegible] about these days," therefore, [illegible] another too soon, as markets seem [illegible] at last [illegible]

THE PROPAGATION OF TROUT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Since the printing of your excellent articles on the propagation of Brook Trout, in which my name is mentioned, I have been overwhelmed with letters from all parts of the United States, asking further information in the various departments of their cultivation. This great desire for further knowledge, so extensively manifested by a large number of your readers, induces me to ask you to print the following article, in the different editions of THE TRIBUNE, giving minute answers to the most important information required in growing Trout, both naturally and artificially. Also a pretty full description of the celebrated Caledonia Spring Creek, the vast number of Trout it yearly produces naturally, with Seth Green's gigantic operations in growing Trout in it artificially, &c.

To cultivate Brook Trout successfully, the water must be pure, clean spring water, free from all sediment; but a tincture of lime, or sulphur, does no harm, as far as I have been able to discover in six years' observation and practice. I have seen them hatch and flourish remarkably well in such water.

The temperature of the water in the hatching races, or troughs, during the time of incubation must be between 36° and 48° to insure success. The best temperature, in my opinion, all things considered, is from 42° to 45°. When above this temperature they hatch too soon, and are too weak and tender. When below, more or less die during incubation. Consequently great care should be taken to place the hatching boxes for artificial propagation, or to make the spawning beds in natural cultivation where the water will be within these temperatures during the coldest weather in Winter. The temperature of our best springs is 48° the year round.

Trout will not do well where the water rises in the Summer above 60° or 64° at most. The best temperature to grow them to perfection is between 50° and 55°.

This fact should always be borne in mind when constructing ponds, so as to have the size of the ponds correspond with the volume of water in the stream supplying them.

For example: A spring that produces as much water as will run through an inch square hole, will supply a pond 20 by 30 feet square, or 600 square feet surface, and keep the water below 64° through the Summer, and if covered with a house, or boards, so as to shade the water effectually, it may be double this size. I have one of this size shaded, supplied with an inch stream, and the temperature never rises above 64°, and the Trout are always perfectly healthy in it.

When the spring or stream will fill a four inch square hole, then the pond may be 16 times as large, containing 9,600 square feet, or a pond 80 by 120 feet square, and so on, according to the size of the stream.

For growing large Trout, the water should be from 8 to 15 feet deep; for small ones, from 2 inches to 5 feet, according to the size of the Trout. An inch stream running through two perfectly arranged hatching troughs, will hatch 200,000 spawn, and grow them till about 1½ inches long, when a part of them, from time to time, must be put into other streams. This stream will grow 10,000 Trout the first year, 2,000 the second year, and 500 the third year, thus decreasing rapidly in number as they increase in size.

A 16-inch stream might hatch 3,200,000 Trout; grow 160,000 the first year, 32,000 the second year, and 8,000 the third year, and 3,000 or 4,000 the fourth year that would average one pound each.

Young Trout, till from one to two inches long, do much the best in shallow water, say from 2 inches to 3 inches deep, but as they increase in size the water should be increased in depth. By the first of November, if well fed, they will be from 3 inches to 5 inches long. At this time the water may be increased to the depth of three feet.

The most difficult period in growing Trout artificially is about the time they commence feeding. This period is from 40 days to 60 days after hatching, according to the temperature of the water. At this time a large proportion of them are very weak, and entirely unable to stand the least current, and consequently are carried with the current through the whole length of the hatching-box against the screen (if one) at the lower end of the box, and are soon suffocated and die. I have lost them by the thousand in this way. To obviate this, put a tank 12 feet square at the lower end of the hatching-box, so that the water will run into it, with a gentle current, carrying the weak trout with it into the tank, where they can rest in still water from 2 to 3 inches deep. In this way they will soon recover and come into the very slight current to look for food, and, as they grow stronger, run up the hatching-box again. By this arrangement I have decreased the mortality so that I lose but a very small per centage, compared to what I did before.

I first feed boiled eggs rubbed very fine, also lobbard milk beat in very fine. One egg will feed several hundred thousand Trout a day. After they get a little larger I feed hashed liver and lobbard milk. Trout feed and grow well on meat of any kind, but will not eat any vegetable matter with me.

The cheapest dam, when the soil will answer, is of dirt. When it is too porous, it can be built with a double stone wall, with a two-inch space between, and this filled with water lime grout; or when clay is at hand, it can be built of dirt with a foot of clay in thickness, the whole length of the dam in the center, from bottom to top; or with matched plank, as may be the cheapest and most handy to obtain.

Depopulated streams where Trout have once flourished, can be re-stocked with spawn, or young Trout with but proper spawning beds prepared, they would increase at little expense, and if protected as private streams, and with wonderful rapidity, and afford all the sport one or two anglers with fly and rod could desire, and furnish a meal of Trout daily for a large family during the fishing season, and, if the stream is of some size, a large amount for sale in addition. By putting a small dam across the stream to raise the water a few feet, with a screen on top to prevent the Trout from running over, with the creek well graveled above to the spring, so as to make good spawning beds, the Trout would increase naturally tens of thousands yearly, and produce a large income at the present price of Trout, $1 per pound.

There is a small spring brook in the town of Springwater, dammed and screened in this way, where the Trout have increased naturally in a few years to over 100,000, and hundreds of them to over two pounds in weight each. I am told that the proprietor has lately sold the ponds, stream, and Trout for $6,500. I visited the ponds, three in number, by invitation, last Summer, with rod and fly, and took Trout from one to two pounds in weight, almost every cast, in certain parts of the ponds. They were beautiful, fat, and healthy. In other parts of the ponds I found one, two and three-year olds in vast numbers. The creek was alive with little ones. The stream did not afford more than 30 square inches of water at the time I was there. This shows to what extent Trout may be increased and grown by properly damming, screening, and graveling small spring brooks.

The most prolific stream for Trout that I have ever seen, or of which I have ever heard or read, are the Caledonia Springs, and brook from them. This celebrated Trout brook rises from the rocks in the village of Caledonia, Livingston County, New-York. Its whole length is but one mile, when it unites with Allen's Creek, one of the tributaries of the Genesee, in the village of Mumford. The stream falls about 50 feet from the springs to its junction with Allen's Creek. The country is all thickly settled, and one of the richest and best farming towns in the State. The surface of the land is quite level, with banks but little above the surface of the water.

The stream in places is very rapid, and in others has quite a gentle current, of a mile or more per hour. The springs, as now situated, cover about six acres, being dammed slightly for milling purposes. They afford about 80 barrels of water per second, and make a creek from three to four rods wide, and from 18 inches to 6 feet deep, according to the current. The bottom is covered with small white shells and gravel. The water is clear, pure, and perfectly transparent, so that any object can be seen for three or four rods very distinctly. It is tinctured with lime and sulphur. Its temperature at the springs is 48° the whole year round, but down the creek, three-quarters of a mile, it rises in the hottest days in the Summer to 58° by night, but it is down in the morning to 52°. In Winter it settles at times to 43°, but generally keeps up to 45° or 46°. The temperature of the water to Allen's Creek is very even the year round, but very cold in Summer, and quite warm in the Winter, never freezing the very coldest weather. The water through the whole length of the creek, as well as every stone, stick, weed and blade of grass, is alive, and literally covered with numerous insects and larvæ of flies, Summer and Winter, so that the trout, however numerous they are, easily obtain all the food they want all times of the year.

There is but very little surface water that makes into the creek, hence the volume of the water is very even, and seldom roiley. The first settlers of the country found the creek literally filled with Trout of great size and beauty, and it has remained so to this day, notwithstanding it has been almost constantly fished, night as well as day, from that time to this. The largest and finest Trout are taken in the evening with a large artificial white or gray miller. Dark nights, the banks of the creek in Spring and Summer are often lined with fishermen, when they reel in the speckled beauties, hand over hand, and often carry them off by back loads. In this way they sometimes take them that weigh four pounds each. The most ordinary pupil of Sir Izaak can take them in the evening, when in the mood of rising, with the right miller, and with a small piece of angle worm on the point of the hook, to induce them to hold on to the hook till the novice can make his twitch to hook them. But in the day time none can succeed but the expert. The water is so clear, and they are so shy and so well educated, that it requires a 50 or 60 foot line, a fine 10 foot leader, and very small flies, or hackles, and these must be cast upon the water so gently and life-like, to induce them to rise and take the fly, and when they do take it they discover the deception and spit it out so quick that but very few are ever able to so cast the fly and to jerk quick enough to hook them. The fishermen among the oldest inhabitants tell me that at the least calculation there are 4,000 pounds of Trout taken from the creek yearly, and yet they compute the number of Trout to-day at 1,000 to each rod of the stream, or 320,000 in the creek, of all sizes, from four or five pounds down to five inches in length. On the 18th of this month I took 110 fine Trout in about three hours, with the fly, from the creek, and put them into one of Mr. Green's ponds. The day was clear, and the water so clear and transparent that I had to fish with a 60-foot line, which took the most of the time to get the line out to this length and to reel in the Trout against the strong current after being hooked.

The next day I took 85 splendid fellows from one place, hardly moving from my tracks. These facts show how plenty they were, and how ready they are to take the fly in Winter. These Trout were as fat, active and gamey as ever I saw them in any other stream in May or June.

Seth Green, esq., the celebrated marksman and fly-thrower of Rochester, bought this creek a year ago last Fall, for the purpose of growing Trout artificially as well as naturally on an extensive scale. He has since prepared ponds, races, hatching-house and hatching-boxes and troughs for 3,000,000 of spawn, which he expects to fill during the spawning season, which is, with him, from the 1st of November to the 1st of April. Last Winter his two best months for spawn were January and February, and he expects they will be this year.

He has one pond, only 75 feet long, 12 feet wide and 5 feet deep, that has 9,000 Trout in it from 9 inches to 20 inches long, that will weigh from a quarter of a pound to three pounds each, all as fat as seals and as beautiful as Trout can possibly be, all caught with the fly, by his own hand, since he bought the creek, and all can be seen now, any day, at one view, by any person who will take the trouble to call on him. Only think what a sight—9,000 such Trout all in the eye at once. What a gigantic and magnificent aquarium!

I am certain that this is the largest and finest exhibition of Trout in America, and, probably, in the whole world. This alone would well pay a journey of any lover of Sir Izaak from any part of the country to see. But this is not all. He has another pond, right by the side of this, 30 by 50 feet, which contains 20,000 beautiful Trout, mostly one and two years old, from six to nine inches long, all taken by his own skill, as above. He has still another pond, filled with last Spring's fry, from three to five inches long.

It seems incredible at first thought that such a vast number of large Trout could live in so small a space, but it is all accounted for and made plain, when one learns that the water in the ponds are changed every minute through the day by the large current constantly pouring in upon them of this cold, pure spring water.

Some of the Trout produced 6,000 spawn each, and from that down to 200, according to size. Last year Mr. Green hatched as high as 98 per cent, in some instances—in others, about 80 per cent. This year he expects to hatch nearly all, as he has become master of the business, and knows the right time to take the spawn to insure perfect impregnation. I could see the young Trout in almost every egg that had been taken fifteen days, with the naked eye, so that I know his success is perfect so far. With this continued success he will very soon be able to stock all the private streams and ponds in the country with spawn and young Trout, as well as to furnish tuns yearly for the table of this, the most delicious and costly of all the finny tribe.

It costs him but little to feed his Trout. He tells me they get fully three-quarters of their living from the insects (as above) in the water running through the ponds. He thinks the Trout in his ponds, and in the creek, devour fully 600 pounds of these various insects daily.

These facts show how profitable the cultivation of Trout can be made with proper water, and care, and also the ease with which all the depopulated waters of the country can be restocked.

The spawn can be transported from the 8th to the 15th day after impregnation, in glass bottles filled with water, by express to any part of the country, with safety, and will nearly all hatch if distributed thinly over well prepared gravel beds in the stream near the spring where the current is gentle, and the temperature remains from 40° to 46° through the Winter, and will nearly all take care of themselves after hatching, through the Spring and Summer, and grow to from three inches to five inches in length by Fall. This is the easiest and cheapest way to stock all streams and ponds where the temperature and water will permit. But where they will not, then they must be stocked with Trout.

An outlay of from $5 to $500, in spawn, and preparing the stream and gravel beds, according to the amount any one may feel disposed to invest, will produce a corresponding show in the early Spring of young Trout. Some of these young Trout will spawn in the Fall, and all the Fall following, and with proper care in a few years fully stock the stream or pond, and will pay the owner and angler for all the expense and trouble, in the very exciting sport of taking them with the fly, as well as a delicious meal daily.

Well-impregnated spawn can be obtained as low as $10 per thousand.

The cheapest and best time to transport Trout is while very small, or about the time they commence feeding, say in March or April. Then about 5,000 can be carried in a barrel half or two-thirds filled with water. They can be carried in this way any distance by wagon or railroad. All the care required is to keep the water cool, say from 50° to 60°, and in constant motion to fill it with air as fast as the Trout exhaust it, or to change it often when standing still. Trout of this age can be had for $50 a thousand.

Large Trout can be moved in the same way just as well, only a much less number in a barrel, say about 75 one, two and three-year-olds. Trout of this age are worth $200 a thousand.

With this information, any one can consult his own desire, and purse in the manner and extent of stocking his stream or pond.

From my experience in growing large Trout, I would not advise any one to grow them for profit to more than 3 or 4 years of age, or from 8 ounces to 16 ounces in weight. After this age and size, it requires so much more to feed them, and water to keep them, and they are so much more subject to die, that I find it does not pay.

I have no spawn nor Trout for sale, and have never taken nor grown any for that purpose, nor do I intend to hereafter. I commenced raising Trout artificially in 1859 as an experiment merely for my own recreation and gratification. I have spent some time and money in these experiments, but have been abundantly paid in the information and gratification it has afforded me in these six years. I have hatched as high as 99 spawn in the 100, and grown Trout by the 1,000 to weigh from one to three pounds each during this time, and all with only one square inch of water during the dry weather in the Summer.

For the information of the readers of THE TRIBUNE wishing spawn, I will say I presume they can get them of Mr. Green, and that if they do they can be certain of their perfect impregnation.

Seth Green's residence and ponds are located near the highway leading from Caledonia village to Mumford village, three quarters of a mile from Caledonia, and one-quarter from Mumford.

There is an express passing his place from every train of cars passing Caledonia, on the Canandaigua and Batavia branch of the New-York Central Railroad, and the Corning and Buffalo branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad, making his place of very easy access from either railroad, and from all parts of the country. His Post-office address is Mumford, Monroe Co., N. Y.

He would be pleased to have you or any other gentlemen visit his ponds and fixtures at any time, when you can see all that I have said more than verified, beside seeing one of the best fly-casters in America.

STEPHEN H. AINSWORTH.

West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1865.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.—The first business to-day was the announcement by the Chair of the death of our worthy old associate, Prof. Mapes, whose worth and loss were spoken of by several members in the most affectionate and honorable terms; and, at the request of several members, P. T. QUINN was called upon to make a slight review of some of the characteristics of the deceased. We give a brief synopsis of some of his statements, in the following items:

"Prof. James J. Mapes was born in New-York, May 29, 1806, and died in the same city Jan. 10, 1866. By his death not only this Club loses a useful member, but the country one of its leading scientific men, and agriculture one of the most earnest advocates of its improvement. Few men have written and spoken more in promotion of agricultural science. He was extensively read in chemistry, geology, and in all that appertains to the arts and manufactures of the world. It may be said he was born a chemist, having evinced an aptitude for its study and practice at a very early age. When only eight years old, he produced illuminating gas, a substance then almost unknown and wholly unused. At 12 he entered the classical school of the Rev. Timothy Clowes, Hempstead, Long Island, where he lived two years in the family of the celebrated William Cobbett, who did much to incline the bent of his mind toward agriculture as a science. These teachings of Cobbett were never forgotten. At the age of 17 he delivered a course of lectures upon Military Tactics, which were highly approved. His inventive faculties were always upon the alert. He made great improvements in refining sugar, which are now generally adopted. He was the first person who ever established an office in New-York as Counsel in the Science of Civil Engineering, in which he was an adept. As a student and writer upon natural history he was made a member of the New-York Lyceum, the Scientific Institutes of Brussels, St. Petersburg, and Paris, and was honored with titles by several State Universities. His writings in *The American Repertory of Arts, Sciences and Manufactures*, of which he was editor, and also *The Working Farmer*, have attracted much attention, and, in some cases, strong opposition and derision from minds too weak to comprehend the workings of a stronger one. His great object was to teach agriculture as a science, and he conducted his farm successfully upon that principle. In 1848, when he purchased it, the land was so worn out by injudicious management that five acres, sown with oats only, produced 35 bushels; the same land is now the most productive in the State. It has lately yielded as follows: 250 bushels of potatoes, 650 bushels of carrots, 1,000 bushels of Rutabagas, or 8,000 Fall cabbages, to the acre. On part of this same sterile field now stands a pear-orchard, which will compare favorably with any in the country. This great improvement has been produced by under-draining, deep-plowing, and the use of the subsoil lifting plow, of which Prof. Mapes was the inventor. Of course, fertilizers have not been neglected, for it was his rule to apply all that could be profitably converted into crops. The great idea which he has ever inculcated for the permanent improvement of land was here practically applied in under-draining; not only for the purposes of freeing the surface from water, but to mellify, disintegrate, and ameliorate the soil.

The labors of Prof. Mapes in the American and Mechanics' Institutes—in the latter of which he established a school of design—will ever be appreciated by all thinking minds. Of the great advantages that would flow out to the country from this Farmers' Club he was always sanguine.

His title of Professor comes from 25 years' service as Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the American Institute; also, in the National Academy of Design, where he gave a course of lectures on the Chemistry of Colors, more than 20 years ago.

Socially, Prof. Mapes was highly gifted, possessing great conversational powers, and an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and stories, by which he illustrated his subject and instructed his hearers. His benevolence and good-will were unbounded. His skill as an expert caused him to be frequently called upon as a witness in the most important patent cases that have been adjudicated. His love of the beautiful and knowledge of colors made him a successful amateur artist. One of the greatest delights of his life appeared to be instructing the young. He was patient with ignorance, and untiring in answering questions. His loss will be deeply appreciated by those who were most intimately acquainted with him, and by many a young man who has derived great advantages from his teachings.

WM. S. CARPENTER thought the country was not only indebted to Prof. Mapes for great improvements in fruit-culture, but for a general increase of farm crops, resulting from his teachings.

C. C. SAVAGE judged others by himself; as the instruction he had received while listening to the conversations and lectures of Prof. Mapes, when a poor boy, had been of the greatest benefit to him through life.

Letters from the People.—A large budget of papers was now introduced by SOLON ROBINSON, and extracts read and commented upon, of which we can only give a mere sketch, but enough, we hope, to satisfy the writers and furnish instruction to the many who read these reports:

Clover—Advice Wanted.—C. H. WEIDNER, Shokan, Ulster County, N. Y., wants advice as to how to get poor land into clover:

"Farming in this neighborhood is yet carried on in the old way of the last century; hence I come to you for advice. I have a couple of lots, the soil of which is dry, sandy, and, from long neglect, very poor—not an exception to the land hereabout. I wish to get such land into clover. Last year I sowed buckwheat on one lot, and plowed it under for manure, and in the Fall sowed rye. The other I propose to plow up in the Spring and sow clover on both. Which is the most economical—guano or bone dust? and how much of either would you advise to sow to the acre, to give the clover a good start? I cannot close without giving my testimony of your high worth, in my esteem, for your zealous labors to advance agricultural science."

We shall reiterate the advice to you to first sow corn upon both fields, and plow that in as a foundation for your clover crop. You must of necessity use bone dust (flour of bone), because Peruvian guano is entirely too high to be used upon any crop that does not pay a large profit. We would not advise you to harvest the rye, but to plow that under some time in June, drilling corn in every furrow. Plow that in, the latter part of September, and upon that sow clover, which, at one or two years old, without mowing or pasturing, plow under, and your land will then be fit for any crop which you wish to grow. Remember that it is cheaper to grow manure upon the soil than to apply it in any other way. To restore worn-out land you must give up cropping it for the one or two years which are necessary to recoat it with a sod; that is worth more, when rotted, than any ordinary dressing of manure.

MR. CARPENTER recommended the use of plaster, not only upon the manure crops, but upon the clover when first sown—say two bushels per acre.

Weeds—Law Against, in Highways.—JOS. T. LAMBORN, Marshallton, Chester County, Pa., writes:

"I want information about the practical working of the law which, I understand, exists in New-York against allowing weeds to grow in public highways. If I remember, the statement was, that any one owning, or residing upon, a farm, is required to subdue or remove all noxious weeds, to prevent seeding or spreading over adjacent lands in which he may have neither interest nor control; and if not done within a limited time after notice being given to the occupant—such objectionable plants being specified in the law—they shall be removed at his expense. I wish information about the practical working of such a law. Why it may not be extended to our county, or State, or in what particular it should be amended? as I wish to call the attention of our Representatives to the propriety of such a law in Pennsylvania."

We can tell you very little about the practical working of the law, because it appears to have been very little enforced. The main intention of the enactment was to prevent the spread of Canada thistles. Some of the railroads of the State had become perfect pests to the farmers as great seed-beds of weeds, of which the law requires them to keep all the land they occupy clear. It also requires all land-owners to do the same, and it should be most rigidly enforced. We have not the law at hand to refer to, but believe the great defect of it is, that it does not require the roadmaster of every District to cut all weeds before the seeds ripen, and charge the expense to the owner or occupant of adjoining land. We advise the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and of every other State, to enact a similar law, and make it the duty of all roadmasters to see it enforced.

Potatoes.—ALLEN D. STRICKLER, Clarence, N. Y., writes:

"Having read Mr. Harrison's interesting account of potato-growing, I wish the Farmers' Club would tell me where, nearest to Buffalo, I can obtain Early Goodrich, Cuzco, and Moulton potatoes for seed."

The Club will certainly have to refer Mr. S. to those who have such things for sale, who will be sure to advertise, or else continue to live in well-merited obscurity.

Butter-Making by Burying Cream.—J. W. BROWN, Sandy Hill, N. Y., wants to know if Dr. Sylvester has ever continued his experiments, and, if not, why? He says:

"It would certainly be easier for the bone and sinews than the old dash or crank churn. If practical, what is the best article in which to place the cream. Would it change in wood or stone? Would it be convertible in all soils, and in all weather—whether hot or cold, wet or dry?"

Dr. Sylvester tried the experiment from having read of the process being common in some parts of France. We have seen a similar statement within a few days. There the cream is put into a close linen bag, which is inclosed in another bag, which is buried 24 hours—at the depth of 12 or 18 inches—in the earth. We advise Mr. Brown to try the same experiment, and hope he will report whether it has any practical value.

Suspicious of Advertisements.—A. H. MILLS, Middlebury, Vt., wants the Club to say whether the "American Tea Company," so extensively advertised in the New-York papers, is a swindle or not? He writes:

"New-York has become so prolific in humbugs and swindles that we, up here in the country, have come to look with suspicion upon all glowing inducements for making money which originate there, unless they give us some sort of reference, which this does not. If the people were not suspicious, they would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity; but they don't like to throw away their money on a set of rascals who live by plundering the public. Can you enlighten us?"

Several gentlemen spoke of this house as one of fair business reputation, but remarked that all offers to sell tea lower than the regular wholesale price were open to suspicion of adulteration; and some, who were posted in the trade, said the way to make low-priced teas was to mix low-priced ones with those that had a better reputation. It was also stated as a fact, that most of the tea-leaves used in the largest hotels in this city are saved and sold for some purpose, and that teas which have been damaged by fire or water are never thrown away, but are used to mix with a good article and cheapen it for the country market. The truth is, adulteration is practiced as a science in New-York, upon almost every article of food, drink, or medicine.

Unproductive Bees.—SAMUEL T. DUFFELL, Yardville, Mercer County, N. J., wants to know how he shall induce bees to store honey in cap-boxes. He says:

"I have a score of hives, and not 20 lb of honey can I obtain unless I kill the bees, which I am unwilling to do. I can get plenty of swarms, eight and ten a season—fine, large swarms. I make hives of inch-boards, one foot square, 16 inches high, and about May place caps on, and find them empty in Fall; but the hive will be full of honey, with none in the caps. Now, is it because of the old-fashioned hives? Will the gentlemen of the Club give me their experience in bee-culture? Shall I try the new, movable comb-hiver, and, if so, whose shall it be? Will the 'non-swarming hive' answer?"

SOLON ROBINSON.—I have suffered the same difficulty, and have failed to find a remedy. I have tried the non-swarming hive, and various patent hives, and have fallen back upon the very one which you describe; and I now have several hives in the same condition as yours. I can get swarms, but I cannot coax them to make honey in boxes. I have watched them day and night, to kill the worms, and associated with them freely to keep them gentle, but have despaired of getting any profit out of them by gentle persuasion. My opinion is, that some localities will not produce honey; at least, it fails in some seasons, and I have come to the conclusion that bee-keeping in my locality is an unprofitable business.

Codling-Moth—How to Destroy.—HENRY TURNER, Pulaski, Jackson County, Mich., writes:

"I wish to tell the Farmers' Club how I destroy the codling-moth. When my trees are in full bloom I select a warm evening, and, about early candle-light, build blazing fires of the limbs pruned from the trees. The result is, my apples are much less wormy than formerly. I only kept the fire burning one evening, about an hour."

The Benefit of Birds.—JARED P. KIRTLAND, East Rockport, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, writes:

"The mere talk about preventive means against the ravages of insects amounts to little—no more than the prayers of the wagoner to Jupiter. The shoulder must be applied to the wheel. Vigilance is the only secret of success. There is no patent nostrum or secret in the matter. We must encourage the birds to work for us. What does the Farmers' Club say on the subject of the house-sparrow? What would be the result of importing and setting loose in gardens and lawns, in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, numerous colonies of the European house-sparrow? As this bird would be a Winter resident, it would prove a valuable aid in attacking this depredating insect, in the moth state, at a period when very few insectivorous birds visit our premises. At other seasons it is said to be extremely active and vigilant in capturing larvæ and moths. Mudie, in his 'British Birds,' says: 'But for them,' the house-sparrow, 'the house-flies would, in some situations, multiply to such an extent as to be intolerable; and were they not incessant in the destruction of the cabbage-butterflies, it is doubtful whether one plant of the tribe could be reared in the market garden.' This sparrow, together with the English skylark, has already become localized to some extent, and is breeding successfully on Staten Island. Why do not enterprising farmers, and gentlemen of wealth, import and diffuse it extensively?"

Black Knots.—A correspondent at Franklin, N. Y., asks:

"Are the black knots which infest the plum and the cherry-trees the same in kind? Thirty years ago we had a number of large and thrifty plum-trees which bore an abundance of fruit every year. When the black knot appeared, the plum-trees rapidly disappeared. We then set out cherry-trees, which thrived for a dozen years or more, when the black knot attacked them also, and this year, for the first time, they yielded no fruit, and may be considered dead, as the black knots upon the few that yet remain are more numerous than the leaves were the last summer. In the mean time several plum-trees have started up, and more are appearing every year, and all of them are apparently healthy; scarcely a black knot is to be found upon any of them, and upon some none at all. And yet all of these trees stand less than two rods from infected cherry-trees. The plum-trees first fruited three years ago. The following year the curculio appeared, and no plums matured. The last year I undertook to cut out the curculio eggs with a knife, but every plum thus treated generally had two or more eggs deposited in it the next day. I then adopted the plan of jarring the trees once or twice a day, or week, as I had occasion to pass them. The result was several quarts of ripe fruit."

JOHN G. BERGEN.—My theory about the young plum-trees not being attacked by the black knot is simply this: I find all young trees less liable to that disease than older ones. The cause of the disease has never yet been ascertained. If you cut off and destroy all the knots upon your place, it will not prove a sovereign remedy, though the young shoots for several years will be less liable to attack, owing to their more vigorous growth, but will eventually be again affected.

MR. WILLIAMS thinks the knot is caused by insects.

MR. CARPENTER says entomologists decide it is not. A neighbor of his cut off all the affected limbs, and the new growth has remained several years free and fruitful.

MR. WILLIAMS said he had found knots growing upon sprouts of his trees. Some varieties are much more liable to be affected than others.

MR. DODGE thought it very clear that the knots of the plum and cherry were produced by the same cause, whatever that may be.

What is Peat?—The above correspondent says:

"On one of the highest hills in this town is a large swamp of 20 or 30 acres, covered chiefly with moss, cranberry-vines, pitcher-plants, and a low kind of laurel. This swamp was once, no doubt, a pond of water; but in process of time it has become completely filled up, and grown over with aquatic vegetation of unknown depth. Could this swamp be drained, it would probably become, in time, a peat-bed of great thickness, composed almost exclusively of vegetable matter.

"In our lowland swamps, after removing the surface of bogs, we find a black earth which we call muck, composed of clay, sand, and vegetable matter, in perhaps equal quantities. Is this peat, and will it burn? If so, can ordinary farmers utilize it for heating purposes without an expensive outlay for machinery and implements for its preparation, and will it pay—wood being worth $3 and $4 per cord?"

We think the matter described as muck is not peat, which is wholly a vegetable growth and unmixed with sand, and is not generally found in situations where sand has been washed in upon it. Its most natural location is in basins without any outlet. It is frequently mixed with decayed leaves, and other vegetable mold, to such an extent as to diminish its value as fuel. Where it is found tolerably pure, it needs no machinery to make it available for domestic use. Cut it out in blocks and dry it, and it will be economical fuel wherever wood is $3 or $4 per cord. It will not cost as much to prepare a cord of peat for the stove as a cord of wood. It will probably give out twice as much heat. The question of utilizing the peat-beds of this country should be generally discussed, and efforts made to make them available. We should think it was highly important to our correspondent to have cheap fuel, as he states that "the thermometer, January 8, was 24 degrees below zero. Tuesday, the 9th, 15 degrees. We call it cold weather here just now."

Grape-Grafting.—J. FULLONTON, New-Hampton, N. H., writes:

"Last Spring I grafted Concord cions on native stocks of grape-vines—some on branches four or five inches above the ground, others on the root some two or three inches below the surface. The buds swelled, and some even put forth leaves; but ultimately all died. Does grape-grafting require any special provision or care to insure success? A hint from some member of the Club might set me and others in the same predicament right in this matter. Perhaps directions have already been given; but I, and I presume others, have but recently commenced taking THE TRIBUNE, and with such please be patient—even with tiresome repetition of the same story."

We see no reason why grafts set below ground should not have succeeded, unless it was owing to the severe drouth which prevailed last Summer. To obviate this, we suggest banking up the graft as fast as the wood hardens, and keeping it well watered. Grape-grafts should always be set below the surface, either in Autumn or very early in the Spring, or the stock will bleed so as to destroy the cion.

Training Vines Upon Trees.—J. H. SANBORN, Vandalia, Ill., reiterates his recommendation to train vines upon trees, and, in answer to a Pennsylvania correspondent who objects on account of the difficulty of gathering the fruit, says:

"My plan does not propose to train the vines into the tree-tops. On the contrary, the tops and top limbs were to be sawn off as much as possible, the design being to form a lasting horizontal trellis with little labor. The trees should be half girdled, or more, and the vines can be manured when set, and additional dressing, &c., applied yearly upon the surface around the trees. The vine roots will feed for years upon the decaying roots and leaves of the trees, and run to a great distance. The vines should not be taken down in Winter. Don't be alarmed about them. Cold weather won't kill them as it does those poor, sickly things tied to stakes. Next week I will describe my method of growing peaches in cold climates. It is worth thousands of dollars to Northern farmers."

Large Black Hamburg Grapes.—The largest cluster of this variety of grape ever recorded was one recently produced in England by Mr. Meredith of Garston, near Liverpool, which weighed 9 lb 8 oz. It had six shoulders, each of which was equal to an ordinary cluster, the whole forming a magnificent bunch. The judges of the exhibition awarded Mr. M. the highest medal at their command.

Vineyards in Palestine—Grapes of Eschol.—SOLON ROBINSON.—In the Rev. Dr. Newman's late work, "From Dan to Beersheba," he describes vineyard culture in the Vale of Hebron, which is still famous for the delicious grapes of Eschol:

"Extending up the valley for more than a mile, and covering the sloping hills upon either side, these celebrated vineyards are cultivated with care. They have no arbors; the vines are planted in rows from eight to ten feet apart in each direction. When they attain a hight of six feet they are attached to a stake, placed in a sloping position, and the shoots extend from vine to vine, forming a long and graceful festoon. Occasionally two opposite rows are purposely inclined toward each other, forming with their branches a natural arbor. After vintage, in late Autumn, all the shoots are pruned off, and the stalks are cut down within a few feet of the ground, leaving an ungainly and apparently dead trunk; but the returning Spring brings forth new shoots and fruit.

"In each vineyard there is a watchman's lodge, and, during the vintage, the people occupy these lodges, each one sitting beneath his own vine and fig-tree, where they enjoy an annual festival. As the Moslems cannot use wine, they make raisins or concentrate the grape-juice into a delicious sirup.

"It was here that the spies sent out by Moses cut down a branch with one cluster of grapes, 'and they bare it between two upon a staff.' To those who live in northern climates this story of the enormous size and great weight of a bunch of grapes must seem incredible; but the truth is abundant that in southern latitudes grapes grow to an enormous size. Pliny speaks of a bunch of African grapes larger than an infant, and Paul Lucas saw bunches at Damascus weighing 45 lb each. In this vineyard the simile is perfect of 'a certain householder who planted a vineyard, hedged it round about, digged a wine-press in it, built a tower, and let it out to husbandmen.'

"Within the same vale are groves of olives and orchards of figs, apricots, and pomegranates. The latter is sweet, the size of an orange, pale yellow color, tinged with a red blush. It grows upon a thorny bush, with a tulip-shaped flower of a brilliant red color, and it forms one of the luxuries of the East, both to natives and strangers.

"The Oak of Abraham stands in the midst of the vineyards. It is an evergreen. The bole girts 23 feet, which separates, six feet from the ground, into four huge branches, which, higher up, turn and spread out, covering a circle 90 feet in diameter."

DR. J. V. C. SMITH.—This brings recollections of my own travels in Palestine fresh to the mind. The manner of training grapes at Hebron is an exception to the general rule. I do not recollect elsewhere ever to have seen stakes. The canes grow from great stumps, sometimes as big as my body, and trail over stones or rocks, or down upon the ground. Frequently vines ascend fig-trees, so that one literally "sits under a vine and fig-tree" at the same time. I have been very careful in stating facts of grape-growing as I have seen it in that country, lest I should not be believed. The vines grow most luxuriantly, produce abundantly, and the bunches are exceedingly large, and the berries very rich. Only in Italy is trellising vineyards practiced. In Germany vines are all trained to stakes. I have traveled a good deal in Missouri and Kansas, and, comparing that section with the great grape-growing regions I have visited in the East, I am free to say that I fully believe that those States will become great wine producing countries. When wine is abundant, intemperance will cease. Italy is full of beggars, but has no drunkards. I was once solicited for a small coin by a beggar, who gave as his reason for being so unfortunate, that he had not had a drop of wine that day. For a cent he could buy a tumblerful and a piece of coarse bread moistened with snail-broth. That satisfied his appetite, and he could see the nearest gentleman's doorstep for a bed, and there sleep soundly, quite as contented and happy as the owner of the mansion. The *lazzaroni* of Italy are composed of wine-drinking beggars.

Seeds for Distribution.—Miss S. A. WALLACE, Stirling P. O., Wayne County, Pa., says:

"Address an envelope and a stamp, and by return post seeds will be forwarded of the following sorts: Sallie on the Green, New-England Star, Stortions Yellow, Sollendrine, Morning Glories, Sweet William, Tassle, Youth and Old Age, Marrigolds double, double China Asters, and single Purple-and-Reds."

Kyanizing.—C. H. CARPENTER, Portsmouth, N. H., inquires:

"Will fence-posts, saturated with a solution of blue vitriol, be increased in durability?" Yes.

Water Pipes.—H. SEVERANCE South Deerfield, Mass., wants to know "the relative economical value of gutta-percha tubing and lead pipe for conveying water for farm uses?"

It is mere guess-work to answer. Lead would be the cheapest for pipes of small bore. At present prices both of these materials are expensive; lead, being a home product, is most likely to decline. But why not use cement? It is the cheapest and best material known. And why not use wood, which is almost indestructible when buried five or six feet deep.

Improved Stock Mark.—G. W. DEVIN, Ottumwa, Iowa, has invented a new stock mark. He stamps the name and location of the owner upon a circular piece of metal half or three-fourths of an inch in diameter, which is fastened to the ear of the animal by a broad-headed rivet, made with a shoulder so as not to pinch.

"The holes are made with an ordinary cutting-punch. This will always show who is the owner; so that, go where it may, the animal is not liable to be 'posted' as an 'estray,' at an expense of $2 or $3 to the owner; for any one taking it up reads at once the mark and places a letter in the office, notifying him that he has found his horse or cow, as the case may be.

"At shearing time the farmer readily identifies his own sheep, and if one belonging to neighbor 'Parker,' two or three of neighbor 'Kent's,' and perhaps one of 'Mr. Roddy's,' are found among them, he pens them up and sends his neighbors word. These metallic cards are also very handy for marking bridles, saddles, harness, grain-sacks, tools, &c.

"Your judgment upon the merits and faults of my stock mark will be very thankfully received by me, before I place it before the public for trial. I, of course, use a metal not liable to create soreness."

This is a capital invention. It will promote humanity to dumb brutes. It should be gratuitously advertised by all agricultural papers. If generally introduced, it will do away with the shameful mutilations now practiced in cutting and hacking the ears by "a square crop off the left, with a half-penny out of the under edge; two slits at the end of the right ear; two notches on the under side;" which is the actual description of an owner's mark, as recorded by the writer of this report. And yet, what does it mean? or what intelligence does it convey to any stranger? We thank Mr. Devin for his improvement, and hope he may be bountifully compensated.

How to Get a Patent.—A young farmer of Geneva, Ontario County, N. Y., who thinks he has made an improvement in the horse-rake, wants to know how to obtain a patent.

"Is it necessary to have a model? Would I have to go to Washington myself? Would it not be well to apply to some patent-agent?"

The latter is the cheapest and best course, as the agent can advise you concerning all that is necessary to be done. It is necessary to furnish a model. It is not necessary to go to Washington.

How to Catch Moles.—A. WICKERSHAM, Patoka, Marion County, Ill., says he is successful in ridding his ground of moles by the following means:

"Go in the morning and tramp their grounds hard. Go again, in the middle of the day, with as little noise as possible, and you will see where the mole is rooting to open his road. Tramp the earth down behind him, and toss him out with the spade. It will beat all mole-traps."

Feeding Corn-stalks.—JOHN FITCH, Wellsburgh, Chemung County, N. Y., writes:

"The cause of some of the diseases of cows spoken of in the Club is probably feeding corn-stalks when they are almost as dry and hard as hoop-poles. Such food is not fit to feed young, healthy cows, with good appetites—especially where the cows are driven by starvation to eat too much of the dried stalks. The same rule holds good in feeding cattle on maple, or any other browse. Cattle are sometimes injured by eating too much good cornfodder, and may sometimes be relieved by giving a sufficient quantity of salt immediately, or a pint of melted lard, or butter, well-salted. It is far better and safer for the stock always to make it a rule to soak or steam corn-stalks."

A correspondent at Ypsilanti, Mich., is satisfied that the disease known as mad-itch is caused by cattle eating dry, indigestible stalks, which, for want of something better, they will eat. The first case he knew of was produced by cattle eating the leavings of hogs which had been fed with green corn, the stalks of which they chew until nothing but a dry, fibrous substance remains, which cattle readily eat. A cow after eating it showed symptoms of great uneasiness, scratching and rubbing herself, and soon becoming partially blind, acting in a distracted manner until she died. Examination showed the passages clogged by this fibrous portion of the corn-stalks.

Information for Emigrants.—We have numerous letters which indicate this as a very interesting question. Several of them say that the writers get more information from what is said in these reports than from any other source. A young man writes from Chautauqua County, N. Y.:

"I have always lived on a farm, and prefer doing so. I am 30 years old, and have an aged mother. With $750 capital can I go to West Jersey and get a fair start there to make a living upon land of my own? Which is preferable, Vineland or Hammonton?"

Probably, for a young man in your situation, Vineland would be preferable, because there is a greater demand for labor, beside what you would want to do upon your own place; and with only that capital to start upon, it would be necessary, a year or two, to work a portion of the time for others.

S. MCCULLOUGH, Alma, Marion County, Ill., wishes to call the attention of emigrants to that locality:

"The county is intersected by three railroads, connecting it with Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis. This is a prairie region, but there is also an abundance of timber; and, having a mild climate and fertile soil, is well adapted to either stock, grain, or fruit-raising, fruit, especially peaches, being extensively cultivated and shipped north, mostly to Chicago. Apples do well; also strawberries and other small fruits. Schools, churches, mills, &c., are in abundance. Society good. A large proportion of the inhabitants are from Ohio and Indiana. There is yet a good deal of unimproved land in this county, which sells for from $12 to $20 per acre, and improved farms for from $25 to $40 per acre. This county gave about 150 Union majority last Fall, for county officers—its first Union victory at the polls."

O. H. GREGG, Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas, hopes a few words in regard to that section will be beneficial to those seeking new homes in the West:

"Olathe, the county-seat of Johnson County, is 22 miles from Kansas City, on the Missouri River, and 30 miles from Leavenworth. The soil is a rich, deep loam, the accumulation of centuries of rank vegetation, underlaid, at a depth of from five to 20 feet, with a bed of hard blue-limestone—some places sandstone. The surface is generally rolling—just enough to cause good drainage, but not so much as to spoil it for farming, or cause it to wash. Water is abundant and pure—climate unobjectionable. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, quinces, strawberries, plums, &c., succeed admirably; and as to grapes, we stand back for no State save California. I think wine-making will become a permanent business of the country. All cereals yield abundantly, with little labor; but the one, main business to which Kansas is adapted more than any other is raising horses and cattle. In no State does stock increase, thrive, and cost less than here. Our broad prairies afford an inexhaustible pasture range for Summer, and excellent hay for Winter, with no more cost than cutting and stacking. The prairie-grass alone will fatten cattle so that the beef equals the best stall-fed of the East. Land sells at from $5 to $10 per acre. A good, roomy, comfortable farm-house, built of stone, with outbuildings, will cost $1,000. A hundred acres can be broken up at a cost of $350, and, if done early, and planted with sod-corn, the crop will more than pay it. A plank fence around the land will cost $640, making the cost of a farm of 160 acres, $3,280. This answers the question lately asked, 'What can I do in the West with a capital of $5,000 or $6,000?'"

BATES FISHER, Grand Haven, Mich., urges upon the attention of all emigrants desiring to establish fruit-farms, the whole region bordering the eastern shore of Lake Michigan. He says:

"The cold north-west winds sweeping over the lake are modified five to ten degrees. Peaches grown in St. Joseph County are noted for the excellence of their flavor. Land that looks extremely sandy and poor is very productive of fruit, and can be bought at a low price."

G. W. SHEPARD, Geneva, Ashtabula County, Ohio, writes:

"There are places in the West where we cannot obtain cellars under our buildings, in consequence of surface water, unless at a heavy cost of cementing, as the water percolates all through the earth. Can I make a building for storing vegetables, a double-wall, boarded frame filled in with saw-dust? If so, how thick must the wall be to keep out frost?"

SOLON ROBINSON—To be safe, the wall should be at least 18 inches thick. I have built several cellars above the surface, of wood, brick, and stone, and have one now in use that can stand the cold weather of 20 degrees below zero. It is made of a stone wall six and a half feet high, covered with red cedar timbers, and earthed in the form of a mound, which, being covered with blue-grass sod, is rather an ornamental feature of the farmery. A parallelogram form is preferable on account of convenience in covering. The one described is 7 by 20 feet inside. The entrance is by a double-door at the south end. I commend this style of making a cellar to all Western emigrants.

EGG-OLOGY.—Do those who buy eggs by the dozen ever think of the difference in value between large and small eggs? There is not only a difference in the weight, but the large eggs are actually the most valuable where albumen is an object, as they contain nearly double the proportionate quantity. There is often a very large difference in the size of eggs of the same bird. Examine the two sizes; you will find the yolk of the small one nearly or quite as large as that of the big one; you will also find the weight of the shell of the small one quite as much, sometimes more, than the large one. For incubation, the small eggs of the same hen appear to be nearly as valuable as the large ones. The reason of this is, that those eggs which have the largest yolk produce the largest chickens. This may be seen by examining the eggs of all the Shanghai breed. The yolk of eggs of that breed of fowls is very much larger in proportion than the eggs of the game and bantam breeds. It is stated that eggs of fowls which have no male in the flock are less valuable than those which have been fecundated—that is, that they possess a smaller proportion of nutritive qualities. One reason why the eggs of wild birds are so highly esteemed is owing to the flavor acquired from the food consumed.

Another is, the proportion of yellow in wild birds' eggs is considerably larger than in those of domesticated ones, and this adds to the proportionate nutritive quality; yet for many kinds of compound cooking they would be less valuable, though in the preparation of some sauces where the yellow portion of the egg only is used, and where high color and high flavor are both esteemed, two wild bird eggs are considered equal to three domestic ones. The flavor of an egg acquired by food nearly or quite all resides in the yellow. It is very strongly affected when hens are fed putrid meat, fish or onions. It is highly recommended by skillful raisers of chickens to feed barley to hens which are to produce eggs for incubation, because it adds much to the bulk of the yellow. Rye, on the other hand, increases the albumen.

Those who desire to keep eggs in a fresh condition should understand that the great secret of doing so is to exclude the air from the interior portion. An egg-shell is not naturally air-tight. This is proved by the fact that the contents gradually dry up, and the space which they occupied becomes filled with air. The diminution of weight is very rapid during incubation. In one experiment, eggs which weighed 2¼ ounces each were kept two years exposed to the air, and were then found to weigh but little over one ounce. There is no scientific fact to prove that long eggs produce more males than females, or that the reverse is the case with round eggs. On the contrary, experiments by the Society of Acclimation of France have proved that males and females come in equal proportion from long [illegible] round eggs.

Have You Got a Pig?

This question is not addressed to farmers, nor this article written for their use. They have pigs, and know, or ought to know, how to feed them. The question is put to cottagers (if that English term may be used in America), who have, or ought to have, a pig; and just now they ought to know how to feed him to make pork, which is worth 16c. per pound, and lard worth 30 cents. If neither was worth over six or eight cents, the price of by-gone years, there would not be so much need of advising the owner to make as much of his pig as possible. We do not believe that pork is very healthy diet, but people must eat, and the most of them love pork—fresh and salt, pickled or smoked; and lard is a family necessity, particularly when butter, that is only half lard, is worth 50 cents per pound, and rising. Therefore, ye who own pigs, feed them to fullness and fatness.

You need not reply: "Corn is too dear." It is not out of proportion to pork. Indeed, careful feeding of a pig, already far advanced in obesity, may be profitable, with corn at a dollar a bushel, which is the present price in this city. If ground and cooked, it will go furthest, but it will not pay to go to too much expense in that line. Pigs' teeth are very good corn grinders and they work cheaply, and generally their digestion is excellent.

They manage whole corn admirably. They should be fed regularly, three times a day, whether with corn or mixed food; and a good drink of cold water every day is always acceptable, no matter what their food may be.

November is the great pig-feeding month of the year, and should be improved. The closer a pig is confined, if kept dry, clean and warm, the faster he will fatten.

Yankees generally fatten pigs for family use upon boiled potatoes, pumpkins, corn meal, oatmeal, buckwheat, etc., mixed and cooked. Sometimes other roots than potatoes are used, and so are apples, all of which make good pork; but there is no feed equal to Indian corn.

It promotes health to give the pig confined in a pen some green food, such as cabbage, beets, raw potatoes, &c.

Milk in any form is always acceptable to a pig, and promotes growth, but not much fatness.

As a hog is a hog, in all stages of growth, take care that your fatting pig does not make a hog of himself by over-feeding.

Remember that the most profitable period of feeding are the last days of the pig's life; and when lard is 30 cents a pound, you can afford to feed the pig until he will give you a bountiful supply.

MARRIED.

BEACH—MERRITT—At Glen Cove, Long Island, on Thursday, Jan. 25, by the Rev. Thomas Mallaby, Judge Elias J. Beach to Miss Mary E., daughter of James W. Merritt, esq. No cards.

CLAFLIN—BRIGGS—On Thursday, Jan. 4, by the Rev. Mr. Crawford of Argyle, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's father, Frank C. Claflin of Sing Sing to Lucie C., daughter of Alvin Briggs, esq., of Hartford, N. Y. No cards.

FALKINBURGH—OLIPHANT—At Barnegat, on Thursday, Jan. 18, 1866, by the Rev. J. I. Corson, Capt. Thomas J. Falkinburgh of Jersey City to Miss Sarah R. Oliphant of Barnegat, New-Jersey.

LANE—SCHERMERHORN—On Wednesday, Jan. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. L. Hermance, Mr. Wallace Lane of East Chester, to Miss Libbie Schermerhorn of Castleton. No cards.

ROSS—HINDS—In Nashua, N. H., on Thursday, Jan. 18, by the Rev. E. A. Smith, Mr. George H. Ross to Miss Eliza J. Hinds, both of South Gardner, Mass.

THORN—BELLENGER—At the house of the bride's father, in Mohawk, Herkimer County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1866, by the Rev. George H. Corey, Mr. James H. Thorn of Milan, Dutchess County, N. Y., to Miss Maggie Bellenger of Mohawk, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BLAIR—At Nassau, New-Providence, on Saturday, Dec. 23, of consumption, Milton L. Blair of Scranton, Pa., in the 30th year of his age.

BURDETT—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, John S., only son of Dr. A. S. and Rachel Burdett, aged 6 months and 3 days.

COMAN—At Orange, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 21, in the 59th year of his age, Lucien D. Coman, for many years a merchant of this city.

CLASON—At his residence, near Forest, Hardin County, Ohio, on Monday morning, Jan. 15, of disease contracted in Texas, while in the service of his country, James Clason, Co. K, 71st Regiment, O. V. I. Former residence, Stamford, Conn.

CRAFT—At Titusville, Pa., on Thursday, Jan. 25, after a short illness, Milton O. Craft of Glen Cove, Long Island, in the 37th year of his age.

CUTBELL—At Washington Hights, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, Eugenia Augusta, third daughter of the late John Cutbell, in the 17th year of her age.

DANA—In Norwich, Conn., on Monday, Jan. 22, Louise Morris, only child of the Rev. M. McG. and Susan C. Dana, aged 16 months.

DAVIN—In Boston, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, John A. Davin, professionally known as Johnny Pell of the Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge Minstrels.

DEWEY—Suddenly, of paralysis, at Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., aged 33 years, Abigail Jane, daughter of Ebenezer Dewey, esq., and sister of James J. Dewey of this city.

DOLBEER—At Melrose, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, of consumption, Jane Maria, daughter of the late Stephen and Jane Maria Dolbeer, aged 48 years.

ELDRED—At Milford, Penn., on Sunday, Jan. 14, of scarlet fever, Emma Du Bois, eldest daughter of Edwin D. and Anne C. Eldred, in the 14th year of her age.

FRENCH—At Mamaroneck, on Saturday, Jan. 20, Franklin, son of William and Martha French, aged 1 year and 6 months.

HEARTT—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 21, Sarah J., wife of Philip T. Heartt, and daughter of the late Hon. Job Pierson of Troy, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—At Cape Palmas, Africa, on Saturday evening, Nov. 25, of fever, the Rev. Cadwallader Colden Hoffman, aged 48 years, and for over fifteen years a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas.

KITCHING—At Dobbs Ferry, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, of typhoid fever, Emma Josephine Anderson, youngest daughter of John B. Kitching, esq.

LATTING—At Lattingtown, Long Island, on Monday morning, Jan. 22, Elizabeth Latting, aged 72 years.

WOOTTON—On Tuesday, Jan. 2, at Canterbury, England, Edward Wootton, esq., J. P., aged 79 years.

Deaths of Soldiers.

Record of Interments for the month of December, 1865, IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, BY A. J. CASE, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, NO. 297 GRAND-STREET, N. Y.

Baxter, John; Co. A, U. S. C. T.; died at Tremont Hospital.

Graham, Edward; Co. G, 56th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Gowran, James, aged 22; Co. G, 59th N. Y.; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Higgins, William, aged 19; Co. A, 11th Ct. Infantry; residence when enlisted, Feeding Hills, Mass.

Jackson, William, aged 26; Co. E, 10th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Washington, D. C.

Johnson, Thomas, aged 30; Co. K, 45th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Philadelphia.

Lee, Henry, aged 35; Co. K, 6th Penn.; residence when enlisted, Blackberry Station, Kent County, Del.

Lowell, William H., aged 25; Co. L, 2d Mo. Cav.; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Laullis, J. P., aged 49; Co. O, 41st N. Y.; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Mitchell, Joshua, aged 45; Co. A, 15th Me. Inft.; residence when enlisted, Portland, Me.

Miller, Harmon; 34th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Miller, Charles.

Neally, Owen, aged 41; Co. K, 6th U. S. Inft.; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Roberts, William D, Rebel, aged 23; Co. D, 55th Tenn.; residence when enlisted, Giles County, Tenn.

Schoch, Clement, aged 28; Co. G, 6th U. S. Inft.; residence when enlisted, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., N. Y.

Smith, James, aged 40; Co. B, 6th U. S. Inft.; residence when enlisted, Poughkeepsie.

Somers, Harrison, aged 23; Co. F, 12th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Mead County, Ky.

Staples, George D., aged 21; Co. I, 15th Me. Inft.; residence when enlisted, West Sedgwick, Me.

Smith, John, aged 25; Co. D, 2d Batt. U. S. Inft.; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Simmons, Horace, aged 30; Co. H, 29th Conn.; residence when enlisted, Griswold, New-London County, Conn.

Smith, William; Co. G, 8th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Thomas, Charles, aged 24; Company I, 10th U. S. C. T.; residence when enlisted, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

1866.

Our most momentous, arduous struggle having resulted in the triumph of American Nationality, the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Secession and Slavery, THE TRIBUNE, profoundly rejoicing in this result, will labor to conserve the legitimate fruits of this grand, benignant victory by rendering Liberty and Opportunity the common heritage of the whole American People now and evermore.

Discountenancing all unmanly exultation over or needless infliction of pain or privation on the upholders of the lost cause, it will insist on the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their former power and influence in our Union on the basis of All Rights for All their People.

It will labor in hope to prove that the substitution of Free Labor for Slave Labor must inevitably and universally conduce to the increase of Industry, Thrift, Prosperity and Wealth, so that the South, within the next ten years, must look back amazed on her long persistence in a practice so baleful as the chattelizing of Man.

It will labor for the diffusion of Common School Education, Manufactures, the Useful Arts, &c., &c., throughout every portion of our country, but especially throughout the sections hitherto devoid of them, believing that every good end will thereby be subserved and the interest of every useful and worthy class promoted.

It will urge the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on Foreign Products imported, with a view to drawing hither the most capable and skillful artificers and artisans of Europe, and the naturalizing on our soil of many branches of production hitherto all but confined to the Old World, while it would strengthen and extend those which have already a foothold among us.

It will give careful attention to progress and improvement in Agriculture, doing its best at once to bring markets to the doors of our farmers and teach them how to make the most of the opportunities thus afforded them.

It will devote constant attention to Markets, especially for Agricultural Products, with intent to save both producer and consumer from being victimized by the speculator and forestaller.

And, giving fair scope to Current Literature, to the proceedings of Congress, and to the general News of the Day, it hopes to retain its old patrons and attract many new to bear them company.

We rarely employ traveling agents, as so many impostors are habitually prowling in the assumed capacity of solicitors for journals. We prefer that our subscribers shall pay their money to persons they know and of whose integrity they are assured. Any friend who believes he will do good by increasing the circulation of THE TRIBUNE is authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions. Specimen copies will be promptly sent without charge to those requiring them, and we trust many friends will be moved to ask their neighbors and acquaintances to join in making up their clubs.

TERMS.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year—52 numbers	$2 00
Mail subscribers, Clubs of five	9 00
Ten copies, addressed to names of subscribers	17 50
Twenty copies, addressed to names of subscribers	34 00
Ten copies, to one address	16 00
Twenty copies, to one address	30 00

An extra copy will be sent for each club of ten.

For clubs of twenty, two extra copies, or one copy of the Semi-Weekly, will be sent gratis.

For clubs of fifty, five copies, or one copy of the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

Subscribers in Canada must send 20 cents each in addition, to pay U. S. postage.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers	$4 00
do. 2 copies, do do.	7 00
do. 5 copies, or over, for each copy	3 00

On receipt of $30 for ten copies, an extra copy will be sent six months. On receipt of $45 for fifteen copies, an extra copy will be sent one year. For $100, we will send thirty-four copies, and one copy DAILY TRIBUNE, gratis.

Subscribers in Canada must send 40 cents in addition, to prepay United States postage.

DAILY TRIBUNE,

$10 per annum.

Subscribers in Canada must send $1 20 in addition, to prepay United States postage.

Terms, cash in advance.

Drafts on New-York, or Post-Office orders, payable to the order of THE TRIBUNE, being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. Address

THE TRIBUNE, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1866.

During the last few days there has been much excitement and a general decline in the prices of Cotton Goods. In the absence of demand from the interior, and with a steady accumulation of stocks, the commission agents have shown a general desire to sell, and have reduced their quotations. This disposition has infected the jobbers, who, to save the risk of further loss, have closed out large lots below agents' prices, while speculation holders have also thrown their goods upon the market for what they would realize. The result of this movement is a general failure of confidence in the value of cotton goods, which may still further postpone the opening of the Spring trade.

Brown Sheetings have been sold at a general decline. The agents have reduced standards to 31½, and sales have been made by jobbers at 2[illegible]30c. Stark A, Indian Head, Lawrence C, Appleton A and Massachusetts standards are quoted by agents at 31½c.; 4-4 Graniteville 30c.; ⅞ do. 25c.; 4-4 Agawam 26c.; 4-4 Otsego 28c.; 4-4 Wachusetts 32c.; 4-4 Nashua extra 31c.; Tremont 25c. for 4-4 A, and 25c. for C do.; Pocasset Canoe 40 inch 32c., do. K 26c.; ⅞ Family Cotton 23½c.; 4-4 Newmarket A 27½c.; 4-4 Medford 30c.; Massachusetts 27½c. for A, 22c. for B B, 28c. for B, and 25c. for fine 33 inch E do.; Appleton 35c. for B, 27½c. for C, and 29c. for D; Indian Orchard 23c. for L, 24c. for W, 25c for B B, 27c. for C, and 29c. for A; Lawrence E heavy 28c., do. H fine 22½c., do. G 26c., do. A 27½c.; Boott H fine 22½c., do. O 26c., do. S 28c. Shirtings 27c. for 30 inch Indian Head and 27c. for 30 inch Wachusetts; Tremont 22c. for 27 inch B, 22c. for 30 inch D, and 20c. for 27 inch E do.; Massachusetts C 22½c., ⅞ standard do. 25c.; ⅞ Graniteville 21c.; ⅞ Pocasset Tiger 19c.; Appleton 23c. for E, and 27½c. for N.

Bleached Shirtings are weak, and prices for medium and low qualities are generally reduced; the finer grades, being most in demand and scarce, are held at about late prices. New-York mills are sold ahead at 60c.; Wamsutta bring 47½c. for 4-4, 52½c. for 9 8 do., and 57c. for 5-4 do.; Tuscarora and Trent each 45; 4-4 Forestdale are nominally held at 42½c.; 4-4 Masonville 45c., do. X 47½c.; ⅞ Slatersville 26c.; Bartlett sell at 40c. for 5 4, 35c. for 4-4, 28½c. for ⅞, and 30c. for 33 inch; 33 inch Massachusetts B B 30; 4-4 Newmarket C 33c.; 36 inch Arkwright water twist 45c.; 36 inch No. 1 Harris Co. 38c., 32 inch No. 2 do. 32½c; 36 inch Clinton Mills C C C 40c., do. C C 38c., do. C 34c.; 4-4 Lonsdale 40c.; 4-4 Hope 36c.; 4-4 Red Bank 27½c. and ⅞ do. 25c.; Waltham $1 15 for 10-4, $1 05 for 9-4, 87½c. for 8-4, 57½c. for 6-4, 40c. for 42 inch, and 32½c. for 33 inch; White Rock 42½c.; 4-4 Boott B 34, and ⅞ C do. 31c.; ⅞ Social C 25c.; 4-4 do. water twist 35c.; 4-4 Manville R 30c., 4-4 do. X X 32½c.

Brown Drills are held at 32@32½c. for standard makes.

Corsets are dull and prices weak but nominally unchanged.

Stripes move slowly. Haymaker's Medal are held at 42½c.; Whittentons, 45c. for A, 37½c. for B B, and 35c. for C; York, 42½c.; and Everett, 32½c. Ticks are in better request at firm rates. Amoskeag bring 60c. for A C A, 60c. for A, 55c. for B, 47½c. for C, and 42½c. for D; 30-inch York, 55c.; 32-inch York, 65c.; Everett, 42½c.; Hamilton, 45c. for D, 50c. for I T, and 52½c. for B T, and ⅞ Willow Brook, 65c. Denims are in moderate request. There has been some concession made in prices for light weights, but heavy goods are generally held at unchanged rates. Amoskeag, 57½c.; Manchester, 40c.; York, 52½c.; Haymaker's Medal, 50c.; Tremont and Suffolk, each, 45c.; Boston Medal, 40c.

Printing Cloths are very dull. Offers of Cloth have been made at 1½c. decline, but without resulting in transactions. Standard, 64x64, are nominally 18@18½c.

Prints are too much demoralized to admit of purchases from the agents. Prices have been reduced freely by the jobbers. Spragues are being jobbed as low as 24c. and 23½c.; the Cocheco and Pacific at 24c.; Richmonds at 22½c. and 23c. for all new styles, some of which are exceedingly attractive; Allens and Arnolds at 21c.; Freemans at 20c.; and Wamsuttas at 18½c. The following are the nominal quotations, at which jobbers refuse to operate; Merrimacs, 26c., net, for W, and 25c. for D, each 2c. less; American Print Works, 26c., net; Spragues, 27c., regular, for fancies, 28c. for pinks and purples, 27c. for shirtings, 28c. for blue and white, 29c. for blue and orange, 25c. for national, 22½c. for mourning, 32c. for 32-inch dark fancy madder, and 32c. for 32-inch fancy shirtings; Dunnells, 27c., regular; Richmond, 22½c., net, for fancy—2½c. lower; Hamilton, 25c.; Arnolds, 24c., regular, for fancy, 25c. for ruby, and 26c. for standard.

Spring Muslin Delaines are now exhibited by the agents, the opening price being 30c.

The trade in Woolen goods is dull, in sympathy with the weakness of the cotton goods market. Fancy cassimeres are quiet, but without any change in prices. Cloths are in moderate demand for fine and medium grades; prices unchanged. Kentucky Jeans are quiet. Washington and Union, each 65c.; Richmond 62½c.; Eagleville 45@50c.; extra fine Indigo blue do. 57½@65c., and common standard 27½c.; ermine cloth 70c., and E. & H. Babcock's Alpine cloth 65c. Carpets continue firm and sold up close to production. The Lowell Co.'s Ingrain being $1 60 for superfine, $1 75 for extra super, and $2 15 for three-ply. The Hartford Co.'s $1 60 for medium superfine, $1 75 for superfine, $2 07½ for Imperial three-ply, and $2 25 for extra three-ply, Brussels, $2 45 for 3 fr. $2 55 for 4 fr., and $2 65 for 5 fr. Flannels are moderately active, especially fine grades and fancy shirting styles. Plain scarlet and orange range from 32½@60c.; plain white 34@75c.; scarlet twilled and blue and mixed do. 37½@65c.; Army standard 77½c.; 4-4 Shaker 65@95c; California blue mixed 55c.; Home Woolen Company's fancy plaid shirting do. 67½c.; Lucas Mills white domets 37½@50c. Messrs. Farnham, Gilbert & Co., agents, sell Gilbert's 4-4 plain white flannel No. 1 at $1 50, 30-inch silk warp do. $1 35; do. [illegible] 75c. Messrs. J. M. Beebe & Co. are agents for the Tremont all-wool fancy shirting flannel which are freely taken at 62½c. for ⅞, and $1 25 for 6-4 do.

Importers are disappointed at the opening tone of business, but show no consequent disposition to press sales. The continued largeness of the importations depresses business. The receipts at this port for last week amount to $2,583,318.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1866.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ₱ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges. Parties receiving produce to sell, often with the request that immediate returns be made, cannot always obtain the prices which transient buyers have to pay. Our figures are intended more for the farmer than the merchant, and we prefer not to disappoint by giving the outside prices of very choice articles.

BEANS AND PEAS.

There is a good demand for marrow beans for the Havana market, and hand picked have sold at $2 75@$2 80. Mediums are lower, some lots in fair condition having been sold at $2, and it takes a good article to bring $2 25. Black-eyed peas are also lower. We quote:

Beans, new, pea, & medium primo, ₱ bush.	$2 10@$2 25
Beans, new kidney, ₱ bush., primo	2 50@ 2 70
Beans, new marrow, primo	2 40@ 2 65
Beans, inferior	75@ 1 50
Beans, Lima, ₱ bush	6 50@ 9 50
Peas, Canadian, ₱ bush	1 35@ 1 45
Peas, Southern blackeyed, ₱ bush	1 40@ 1 60

BUTTER.

There is no change in or any new feature of the butter market. Everything is quiet, with full receipts for the season, but the local and Eastern trade are taking it nearly as fast as it arrives. There is a little accumulation and a disposition among holders to work off the stock, making considerable concessions rather than miss a sale. Some fine dairies are held at 40c., but very few will bring more than 38c. right through—of course, selected packages sell a little higher. Welsh tubs are bringing 35@37c., generally, with a little fine at 38@39c. Considerable late made butter is coming in, showing that the favorable Autumn and early Winter was improved by the dairymen. Canada butter is generally selling at 30c. We quote:

State, firkins, prime, ₱ lb	38@40
Half firkin tubs, State fine	39@41
State firkins, medium, ₱ lb	35@38
Pennsylvania tubs and pails	34@38
Middle and Southern Ohio	24@27
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice	34@38
Chicago, Wisconsin, &c., firkins, ₱ lb	24@26
Western Reserve, primo	28@30
Low Grade Western Butter	21@24
Canada tubs and firkins, good to fine ₱ lb	30@32
Rolls, in wrappers, ₱ lb	32@35
Rolls, not wrapped, ₱ lb	28@30

CHEESE.

The accounts from abroad are more favorable, and there is a firmer tone in the cheese market. Some 12,000 boxes Factory have been sold within the past few days to ship, at 18c., with small sales of extra, at 18½@18⅝c. A sale of 5,000 lb Vermont Dairy, medium, has just been made at 17c. English Dairy is in moderate request at former quotations. We quote:

English Dairy, Conn. prime, ₱ lb	22 @24
English Dairy, Conn. late make ₱ lb	19 @21
English Dairy Ohio, ₱ lb	20 @21
Factory, Prime, ₱ lb	18½@18⅞
Factory medium, ₱ lb	16½@17½
Farm Dairy, Prime, ₱ lb	17 @18
Farm Dairy, medium	15 @16
Vermont Dairy, ₱ lb	16½@17½
Pineapple, ₱ lb	33 @36
Orange County Skim Milk, ₱ lb	16½@17½
Common Skim Milk, ₱ lb	14 @15

EGGS.

Free arrivals and a moderate demand have caused a decline of 2@3c. per doz. during the week. Express lots are generally selling at 35c., though uncertain marks are sold at 30@33c. Fresh laid Long Island and Jersey are selling, in a retail way, 28 for $1. Pennsylvanias are selling by the single bbl. at 38c. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania fresh, ₱ doz.	36 @37
State, good marks	33 @35
Western, ₱ doz., good order	30 @32
Limed Eggs, ₱ doz	25 @28
Egg Oats, ₱ bush, good	45 @50

FRUITS AND NUTS—DRIED.

Apples are improving a little. A lot of 50 bbls. prime quarters was sold recently to go East at 13½c., while some extras are held at 14c. Still very fair apples are not bringing over 13c. They go off quicker than last week. Peaches sell slowly; black walnuts and butternuts scarcely at all. We quote:

Apples, new sliced, ₱ lb	14 @15
Apples, new State, ₱ lb	12 @13
Apples, old, ₱ lb	9 @11
Blackberries, ₱ lb	30 @32
Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	45 @50
Cherries, pits in, ₱ lb	8 @10
Hickory Nuts, ₱ bush	$2 50@$3 00
Black Walnuts, ₱ bush	50 @62
Butternuts, ₱ bush	50 @62
Peaches, unpeeled (whole), ₱ lb	12½@15
Peaches, unp'led (halves & qutrs.), ₱ lb	15 @18
Peaches, peeled, ₱ lb	23 @26
Peaches, peeled (prime), ₱ lb	25 @28
Peanuts, ₱ bush	$2 75@$3 00
Plums, ₱ lb	34 @36
Raspberries, ₱ lb	45 @48
Whortleberries, ₱ lb	18 @20

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples are a shade higher, prime lots commanding $6. Cranberries scarcely sell at all, that is the soft berries, which form the major portion of those in market. A few prime N. J. berries, recently picked over, are held at $12@$14. We quote:

Apples, common, ₱ bbl	$2 50 @ $4 00
Apples, good, ₱ bbl	5 50 @ 6 00
Cranberries, extra, ₱ bbl	11 00 @ 12 00
Cranberries, good ₱ bbl	9 00 @ 10 00
Cranberries, medium ₱ bbl	8 00 @ 9 00
Cranberries, com. soft, ₱ bbl	5 00 @ 6 00

MEATS.

Pork is doing better; other meats have been selling poorly, but are tending upward again, especially pork. We quote:

Beef Sides, ₱ lb	9 @ 14½
Beef, Fore Quarter, ₱ lb	7 @ 13
Beef, Hind Quarter, ₱ lb	14 @ 17½
Veal, Carcases, ₱ lb	16 @ 19
Mutton, Carcases, ₱ lb	8 @ 11
Lamb, ₱ lb	8 @ 13
Pork, Western Carcasses, ₱ lb	13½@ 14½
Pork, River and N. J. Carcasses, ₱ lb	15 @ 16

POULTRY AND GAME.

The market is jammed full of poultry, particularly geese and turkeys and though dealers write and telegraph to "hold up," it continues to pour in, much of the Western in poor order. Several tons were thrown upon the express companies for the freight, the parties to whom it was consigned refusing to take it. Other lots, which were accepted, had to be sold at 8@12c. Prairie chickens are plenty and lower. Fine fresh turkeys are generally selling at 18c. to-day. Chickens at about the same price. Geese go off very slowly. Prime chickens sell best. The turkey crop is evidently a very large one. Venison is abundant and lower. Quail are doing a little better. We quote:

LIVE.

Ducks, ₱ pair	$1 25 @ $1 50
Fowls and Chickens, ₱ pair	75 @ 1 00
Fowls and Chickens, ₱ lb	16 @ 18
Geese, ₱ pair	2 50 @ 3 50
Turkeys, ₱ lb	21 @ 22

DRESSED, OR DEAD.

Ducks, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
Ducks, extra, ₱ lb	21 @ 23
Fowls and Chickens, ₱ lb	14 @ 16
Chickens, extra, ₱ lb	17 @ 18
Geese, ₱ lb	10 @ 12
Geese, large and fat, ₱ lb	15 @ 16
Partridges, per pair	75 @ 80
Prairie Chickens, shot, ₱ pair	60 @ 70
Prairie chickens, trapped, ₱ pr.	80 @ 90
Quail, ₱ doz	3 25 @ 3 75
Rabbits, per pair	45 @ 55
Hares, per pair	60 @ 70
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16 @ 18
Turkeys, extra, ₱ lb	18 @ 20
Venison, carcass, ₱ lb	13 @ 15
Venison, short saddles, ₱ lb	19 @ 20
Venison, long saddles, ₱ lb	17 @ 18

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

We quote:

Badger, each	25@ 1 00	Marten, each	1 50@ 6 00
Bear, each	$10 00@15 00	Mink, dark	3 25@ 5 00
Beaver, blk ₱ lb	2 00@ 2 50	Mink, pale	1 25@ 3 00
Beaver, pale ₱ lb	1 00@ 2 00	Muskrat	25@ 35
Buffalo Robes, No. 1		Kits	5@ 6
Split, ea h.	$17 00@20 00	Opossum	10@ 15
do. Whole	20 00@30 00	Otter, North'n	4 00@ 7 00
Calf, gr'n, ₱ lb	27@ 30	do., Southern	2 00@ 6 00
Cat, house, ea.	10@ 25	Racoon, N'th'n	50@ 1 00
do., wild, each	25@ 1 00	do., Southern	30@ 50
Cattle, green hides, ₱ lb	9@ 10	Sheep & Lambs	1 25@ 1 75
Deer, Wst.drs	60@ 75	Skunk, Striped	10@ 30
Fox, Red, each	1 50@ 2 50	do., Black	50@ 1 00
do., Gray	25@ 1 00	do., White	5@ 8
Fox, Silver	$8 00@40 00	Wolf, Mntn, ea.	2 50@ 3 50
		Wolf, Prairie, ea	1 25@ 1 50

VEGETABLES.

There is a little demand for seed potatoes to ship South, and a good trade is anticipated in seed. We quote:

Garlic, ₱ 100 bunches	5 00@ 6 00
Onions, red, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Onions, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Onions, ₱ 100 strings	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Buckeye, &c., ₱ bbl	1 50@ 2 00
Potatoes, Peachblow, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Potatoes, Prince Albert, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Potatoes, Nova-Scotia, ₱ bush	62@ 65
Squashes, Boston Marrow, ₱ bbl	3 50@ 3 75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	1 25@ 1 50

SUNDRIES.

We quote:

BEESWAX, pure, ₱ lb	44 @ 46c.
BEESWAX, impure, ₱ lb	20 @ 25c.
CIDER, ₱ gal	25 @ 28c.
BROOM CORN, ₱ lb	10 @ 16c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, ₱ lb	65 @ 70c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, new, ₱ lb	75 @ 80c.
GINSENG, Western, ₱ lb	80 @ 90c.
HONEY, Clover ₱ lb	28 @ 32c.
HONEY, Buckwheat, ₱ lb	22 @ 25c.
HONEY, Strained, ₱ lb	18 @ 20c.
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	$48@$58
12 feet Hoops	$33@$42
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c., ₱ lb	8@8½c.
RAGS, Clean White, ₱ lb	10@11½c.
RAGS, Mixed, ₱ lb	4 @ 5c.
RAGS, Soft Clean Woolen, ₱ lb	6 @ 7c.
POP CORN, ₱ bbl	$4 @ $5
SORGHUM SIRUP, ₱ gal	$1@$1 10
SWEET CORN, Shaker, ₱ bush	$6 50@$7
VINEGAR, ₱ gal	30@35c.

New Publications

FORTY ACRES—SMALL FRUITS.—Send for my DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE. It gives instruction for Garden and Field culture, and how to gather and market. WHOLESALE LIST sent to those who may wish to buy largely. Stamps not refused, yet not required. Address A. M. PURDY, South Bend, Indiana.

NEW AND POPULAR SCHOOL-BOOK. WORCESTER'S (ILLUSTRATED) PRIMARY SPELLING-BOOK.

This book contains quite a large vocabulary of the words in common use, admirably arranged in classes and lessons, for teaching, with the least difficulty, the art of spelling. It contains many new features which will commend it to teachers as the best book for the purpose ever published. It has met with unprecedented favor, having since September been introduced into the Public Schools of BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, D. C., NORWICH, CT., SALEM, MADISON, WIS., LA SALLE, ILL., MONMOUTH, ILL., KANKAKEE, ILL., MONROE, MICH., and into the entire counties of Cedar, Iowa, Mifflin, Pa., Stephenson and Mercer, Ill., as well as in many other places.

"This beautiful little book furnishes a progressive course for teaching the difficult art of spelling."—[Commonwealth, Boston.

"This handsome, well-printed and beautifully illustrated little book deserves favor. The plan will be found simple and progressive—to present a great deal in a small space."—[Pennsylvania School Journal.

"Admirably arranged, thereby furnishing a progressive course of study, and also finely illustrated."—[Illinois Teacher.

"This is a judicious little book."—[New-York Teacher.

Copies sent for examination, postage prepaid, on receipt of 10 cents.

BREWER & TILESTON, No. 131 Washington-st., Boston.

POWERFUL AND ELEGANT SERMONS.—"DISCOURSES FROM THE PULPIT." By the Rev. WM. M. DAILY, D. D., LL. D., late President of Ind. University, Chaplain U. S. A., former Chaplain to Congress, etc. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1.50. Dr. Daily is well known as one of the most powerful and eloquent preachers in this country. N. B.—Sent by mail, postpaid. R. W. CARROLL & Co., Publishers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, Constitution of Massachusetts, Boston and environs illustrated, Map of Boston, etc., etc., are in the BOSTON ALMANAC for 1866, pocket size, cloth binding, mailed postpaid for 50 cents. GEO. COOLIDGE, No. 3 Milk-st., Boston.

THE NEW-YORK DOLLAR WEEKLY.—This elegant and interesting literary Paper is now established upon a firm basis, and is the cheapest family paper in the world. Important inducements held out to agents to form clubs. Specimen copies sent free. Address D. BENTLEY & Co., No. 81 Nassau-st., New-York, Publishers.

THE AMERICAN FARMER. The FEBRUARY number of this valuable Monthly is now ready. Send 10 cents and get a copy, postage paid; or send $1 and subscribe for one year. In Clubs of eight or more, only 75 cents a year. Address, JOHN TURNER, Publisher, Rochester, N. Y.

PRANG'S MAGIC CARDS PARTS 1&2 The Wonder of the Young. 25 cts. each Part of 12 cards. Sold in all Bookstores. Also mailed on receipt of price, by the Art Publishers, L. PRANG & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

"THE HEN THAT HATCHED DUCKS." This charming Story by MRS. STOWE, with its capital illustration, in the January number of OUR YOUNG FOLKS, has been greeted with the heartiest praise from the Press, and from its hundreds of thousands of readers. MRS. STOWE writes for nearly every number of OUR YOUNG FOLKS. So do many others of the best writers in the country. Terms of "Our Young Folks," Two Dollars a year; Single Numbers, 20 cents. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

The Little Corporal, is acknowledged by the leading papers to be the BEST CHILDREN'S PAPER IN AMERICA! Published Monthly, at $1 a Year in advance, by ALFRED L. SEWELL, CHICAGO, ILL. Sample copy, 10 cents. THE LITTLE CORPORAL for one year will do the children more good than a quarter's schooling.

Wants.

LLOYD'S ILLUSTRATED BATTLE HISTORY is ready for delivery. Complete in One Royal Octavo Volume of 700 pages. For Best Book and terms AGENTS SHOULD APPLY for exclusive territory to H. H. LLOYD & Co., No. 21 John-st., NEW-YORK.

Musical Instruments.

BODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE No. 6 Astor Place, N.Y.

LINDEMAN & SONS' CELEBRATED NEW, PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES were awarded the First Premium GOLD MEDAL at the late Fair of the American Institute OVER ALL OTHERS, for Novelty, Superiority and Excellence. Similar Testimonials have been awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been exhibited in competition. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block West of Broadway. Send for our New Gold Medal Circular.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL. AWARDS TO MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. —A Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute to CARHART & NEEDHAM, for the best Reed Instrument on exhibition—a most just testimonial.—Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

"They are an exceedingly good substitute for an Organ, and I can speak of them in the highest terms." GEO. W. MORGAN.

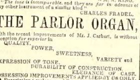
"I have found them to be the finest instruments of the class I ever saw." GEO. F. BRISTOW.

"They are entitled to be ranked as the first and best among instruments of their class." WM. A. KING.

"The tone is incomparable, and they are far in advance of any other instrument of a similar kind." CHARLES FRADEL.

THE PARLOR ORGAN, with the recent improvements of Mr. J. Carhart, is without exception far superior in QUALITY, POWER, SWEETNESS, VARIETY and EXPRESSION OF TONE, DURABILITY OF CONSTRUCTION, ELEGANCE OF CASE, POSSESSING IMPROVEMENTS APPLIED BY US ONLY. A Descriptive Catalogue and Price List sent by mail. CARHART & NEEDHAM, No. 97 East Twenty-third-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT



PIANO-FORTES, are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken Thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. Steinway & Sons in their Piano-Fortes, THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS is directed to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been tested in all their Grands and highest-priced Square Piano-Fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-Forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY PIANOS, are:

Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY PIANOS in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the Public.

S. B. MILLS, ROBERT GOLDBECK, HENRY C. TIMM, GEO. W. MORGAN, THEO. THOMAS, WM. MASON, ROBERT HELLER, WM. BERGE, E. MUZIO, CARL ANSCHUTZ, A. H. PEASE, THEO. EISFELD, C. BERGMANN, MAX MARETZEK, and many others.

STEINWAY & SONS' WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

To Housekeepers.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER CENT SAVED BY USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH or READY SOAP MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or lye in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds, and 12 pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. B. T. BABBITT. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

50 PER CENT SAVED By USING B. T. BABBITT'S best Medicinal SALERATUS, "made from common salt." Bread made with this Saleratus contains when baked, nothing but common salt, water and flour. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

50 PER CENT SAVED By USING B. T. BABBITT'S STAR YEAST POWDER. Light Biscuit or any kind of Cake may be made with this "Yeast Powder" in 15 minutes. No shortening is required when sweet milk is used. No. 64 to 74 Washington-st., New-York.

PINE APPLE CIDER 70 WASHINGTON ST N.Y.

A CERTAIN CURE for CHOLERA, Dysentery, Heart Disease, Fainting Spells, and excellent for Old People, as it quickens the circulation of the blood.

LADIES TRY IT.

A new article for the Domestic Laundry, designed to ECONOMIZE and add to the brilliancy of MUSLINS, LINENS, and LACES, and impart that delicate tint so much desired. It also makes a splendid BLUE WRITING INK, which has already made it a favorite among the Ladies who have tried it. Sold by Groceries everywhere.

The above Picture is on each box. JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, No. 350 Washington-st., corner Franklin-st., New-York.

Chances for Business Men.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE. The subscriber having left the thriving Village of Manchester, N. J., (so second article on New-Jersey lands, by Solon Robinson,) where are located the shops of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, will sell his STOCK and GOOD WILL on reasonable terms. Cash sales over $4,000 per month. Apply to or address, care of Doubleday & Dwight, No. 49 Murray-st., New-York. WILLIAM A. TORREY.

GREAT SALE of TERRITORY. Over 200 Counties sold in six months. Shop, County and State Rights to Manufacture the Best WOOD-SAWING MACHINE in use; saws from 75 to 100 cords of Wood from logs per day! Simplicity, Durability, Efficiency and Cheapness combined. For machines or other information apply to JOSEPH SALMON, Rosetta P. O., Henderson County, Illinois.

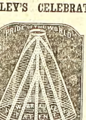
WATCHES at WHOLESALE—Suitable for speculative purposes, at prices below anything in the trade. Price List for 1866 now ready; sent on application. LIONEL JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.

$25 Bartlett Sewing-Machine. $25 AGENTS WANTED—To introduce the BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE. Price only $25. The only cheap Machine in the United States licensed to use the Wheeler & Wilson, or under feed. Agents are clearing from $50 to $200 per month. County rights given to Agents. Inclose stamp and address FAGE BROTHERS, General Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

Dry Goods.

1866. BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC Or Double SPRING SKIRTS,



Each hoop being composed of TWO FINELY TEMPERED steel springs, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY TOGETHER, EDGE TO EDGE, three bottom rods of every Skirt made being heavier and twice, or double covered, thus making the STRONGEST and MOST FLEXIBLE, as well as the MOST DURABLE and STYLISH SKIRT EVER MADE OR WORN. They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will ALWAYS PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE in all CROWDED Assemblages, Churches, Theaters, Railroad Cars, and for Promenade or House Dress. In fact they are SUPERIOR to all others, COMBINING Comfort, Economy, Lightness, Elegance, and Durability.

Inquire for Bradley's DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. For sale everywhere. Manufactured exclusively by the sole owners of Patent, WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, No. 97 CHAMBERS, and Nos. 79 and 81 READE-STS. NEW-YORK.

THE SILVER SKIRT! MORE DURABLE, MORE ELASTIC, MORE GRACEFUL, And will keep its shape and retain its Place better than any other Skirt.

This NEW and BEAUTIFUL STYLE of Skirt (patented March 7th, 1865,) was awarded by the Great American Institute Fair, held in New York City, October, 1865, a SILVER MEDAL, The highest Premium ever given for a Hoop Skirt.

The Steel Springs are wound with a fine plated wire (in place of a cotton covering), which will not wear off or become soiled, and the whole Skirt may be WASHED WITHOUT INJURY or fear of rusting and will be as good as new.

The best materials are used in their construction, and from their durability and neatness, they are destined to become THE FAVORITE SKIRT!

Manufactured solely by the SILVER SKIRT & WIRE MANUFACTURING Co., 30 & 32 Barclay St., N. Y.

WARD'S PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 387 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Ladies' Collars, from 75 cents to $2 per 100. Gentlemen's Collars, from $7 50 to $4 per 100. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—These are the only paper collars and cuffs that are made from pure linen stock. NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—Wholesale Price List sent by mail. Also, one collar for sample.

Financial.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK of the CITY of INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 16, 1865.—It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that, at a meeting of the Stockholders of the Fourth National Bank of the City of Indianapolis, located at Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the Articles of Association of said Bank, at the office of said Association, at Indianapolis aforesaid, on the 30th day of November, 1865, it was voted by the Shareholders of said Association, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, that said Association go into liquidation and be closed.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said Association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of said Association, at Indianapolis aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[L. S.] [5c. Rev. Stamp.] JOS. R. HOUGH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The Fourth National Bank of Indianapolis, located at Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment. Dated Dec. 16, 1865. JOS. R. HOUGH, Cashier.

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, AUGUSTA, Dec. 31, 1865.

SALE of UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP.—Proposals will be received till the 31st day of March, 1866, by his Excellency SAMUEL CONY, Governor of the State of Maine, for the purchase of LAND SCRIP issued to said State, for the endowment of a College for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in quantities not less than five thousand acres. Terms cash, payable in lawful money at the office of Treasurer of State of Maine at Augusta, or at the Suffolk National Bank, Boston, in twenty days after notice issued of acceptance of offer. The Scrip to be delivered at Augusta. Right to reject all proposals reserved.

All offers will be directed to the address of the Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine, and indorsed on the outside, Proposals for "Agricultural College Scrip." EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of State.

To Farmers and Others.

DECKER'S Patent Hand CORN-PLANTER—A perfect machine, light, durable, and easily manufactured, at a cost which will pay 200 per cent. Agents wanted to buy rights and sell the Planter. Retail, $6. Address, with stamp, CHAS. W. WARDWELL, No. 261 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y.

GRAPE VINES and EVERGREEN and DECIDUOUS TREES. Fifteen thousand Delaware Grape Vines, No. 1, $25 per 100. We are confident these will suit purchasers, as no pains have been spared in the course of propagation. Some No. 2's at $15. Montgomery, Union Village, Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid, Catawba, Rogers's Hybrids, Nos. 3, 9, 15, 33, and some other varieties at equally low rates. Wilson's Strawberry Plants, $3 per 1,000.

Norway Spruce, 4 to 7 feet high, $20 per 100. White Corsican and other Pines, 4 to 7 feet high, $20 per 100. American Arbor Vitæ, 3 to 6 feet, $20 to $30 per 100. Siberian Arbor Vitæ, 2 to 3 feet, $30 per 100. Larch, English Mountain Ash (tree), White Ash, Elm, Linden and Maple, 8 to 10 feet, $12 to $15 per 100. Turkey and English Oaks, 5 to 6 feet, $12 to $15 per 100.

Will be delivered at cars or boat. Packing charges reasonable.

Also, Extra Early, Smooth, Red and Cook's Favorite TOMATO SEED, mixed, the earliest, best and most prolific of all varieties. Several bushels for sale at $3 per lb. P. O. charges, 4 cents per lb. FERRIS & CAYWOOD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TO FARMERS, Market Gardeners, Vineyardists, Orchardists, Nurserymen, Florists and Stock-Growers.—The Silver Medal of the American Institute was awarded to the BOSTON MILLING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY for their PURE FLOUR OF BONE from unburned bone, as a superior fertilizer, and for feeding cattle. Pamphlets, containing analysis, testimonials and directions for use, sent free.

Twenty-five Hundred (2,500) Tons now ready and for SALE in lots to suit purchasers, by CHAS. H. GARDNER, Agent, No. 16 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

MALLORY & SANFORD'S Celebrated FLAX BRAKES. Best in use. Circulars sent free. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 91 William-st., N. Y.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED—For SALE, by the lb or bush., at lowest market rates, by PLANT & BRO., St. Louis, Mo.

To Whom it May Concern.

IF a Mr. YOUNG, a Recruit to the 46th N. Y. in 1864, or any of his near relatives will apply to Col. WILLIAM F. DRAPER, Hopedale, Mass., they will learn something to his or their pecuniary advantage.

TO THE KIND AND BENEVOLENT.—Five new and very valuable articles, for the preservation and promotion of Health, Comfort and Enjoyment, for the small sum of 50 cents. I am a crippled and helpless soldier, was robbed of all my money, (several hundred dollars); have an aged and infirm mother dependent upon me for support. You need not expect a prize worth $100 for $1, nor medicine to cure incurable diseases, nor even a plan to realize a fortune in a month, or a year. But, you may expect (without the least fear of disappointment) to get more real value and satisfaction for your money, than you ever have got, or ever will get from any other source for four times the amount. If you want to do yourself a "good thing," and help one that is not able to help himself, send in your order at once, and your kindness will be most gratefully remembered. Address BENJAMIN MURPHEY, Shirleysburg Post-Office, Huntingdon Co., Pa. REFERENCES—Rev. B. E. Collins, Rev. P. L. Swain, Hon. George Leas, G. W. Whitaker, esq., J. H. Lightner, Dr. W. P. McKinter, John Luty, P. M., Dr. Robert Baird, H. Hartyler & Bros., Capt. J. Thompkins, J. P. Lent, W. Spangler, Sergt. S. P. Staub, Dr. J. G. Long, U. S. A. Surgeon. All of this place.

Medical.

ASTHMA CURED.—RELIEF GUARANTEED in TEN MINUTES, and a PERMANENT CURE effected by the use of "UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE." Cases of from TEN to TWENTY YEARS standing yield at once to its influence. Price $2. Sent, post-paid, to any address by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free. Sold by all druggists.

CATARRH.—Noises in the Head. Norton's New Remedy for Catarrh removes all the wretched symptoms of the disease at once, and permanently cures the most hopeless cases known. These remedies consist of our harmless liquids, to be inhaled from the palm of the hand. Price, $1 per bottle; $4 per set. Send a stamp for a pamphlet. Prepared by GERRIT NORTON, No. 11 Ann-st.

DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL warranted to cure Rheumatism, Deafness; one day Piles; Headache, Toothache, in 10 minutes; all Sores and Pains. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, Philadelphia.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.—Pleasant to the taste, cause no pain, two at night move the bowels once next morning, and never require increase of dose to perfect a cure; thus differing from all Pills. They cure Oppression after Eating, Sour Stomach, Headache, Dizziness, PILES, and every other evil resulting from COSTIVENESS and DYSPEPSIA. Sold everywhere. J. S. HARRISON & Co., Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Will be mailed on receiving 60 cents.

IN the Rev. J. W. POLAND'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY, We find the following in regard to THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND:

"It was early in the Spring of 1855 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in diseases alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it and got well. J. B. Clark, esq., editor of The Manchester Daily Mirror, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. In November, 1855, I first advertised it under the name of WHITE PINE COMPOUND. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone one hundred dollars' worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this: it is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap. As a remedy for kidney complaints, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND stands unrivaled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."

The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1860. Since then, as in Manchester, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND has taken the lead of all cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of Kidney difficulties, throughout the New-England States.

This remedy is as safe and pleasant to take as it is effectual and may be obtained.—[Boston Journal.

THE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND REMEDY! Dr. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years in the New-England States, where its merits have become well known.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.

GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass. BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio, General Agents for the West.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE REMOVED AT ONCE, by the use of "UPHAM'S PIMPLE BANISHER." Mailed to any address for 75 cents, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES

"THE CURE of CONSUMPTION, even in the second and third stages (at a period, therefore, when there can be no doubt as to the nature of the disease), IS THE RULE, while DEATH IS THE EXCEPTION."—[Dr. Churchill, to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Paris.

THE HYPOPHOSPHITES not only act with PROMPTNESS and CERTAINTY in every stage of tubercular disease, even of the acute kind called "Galloping Consumption," but also with INVARIABLE EFFICACY in all derangements of the Nervous and Blood System, such as NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY, ASTHMA, PARALYSIS, SCROFULA, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, MARASMUS, RICKETS (in children), ANEMIA, DYSPEPSIA, WASTING, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent on deficiency of vital force. Their action is TWO-FOLD and SPECIFIC; on the one hand, increasing the principle WHICH CONSTITUTES NERVOUS ENERGY, and on the other are THE MOST POWERFUL BLOOD-GENERATING AGENTS KNOWN.

"WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION" is the only reliable form of the Hypophosphites (made from the original formula). It is put up in 7 and 16-oz. bottles, at $1 and $2 each. Three large, or six small, for $5. Use no other, or any remedy containing Iron.

☞ For sale by most of the respectable druggists throughout the United States and British Provinces, and at the Sole General Depot in the States, by J. WINCHESTER, NO. 36 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

[illegible]

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

[illegible]

SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

THE SWINE MARKET.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Baltimore Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Latest European Markets.

[illegible]

...sales to-day were 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is easier and quotations are barely maintained.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer with more inquiry.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, 13th—AMERICAN STOCKS—U. S. Five-Twenties, 66; Erie Shares, 51@51½; Illinois Central, 76@77, ex-dividend. Price of Consols not received.

•BULL'S HEAD.—The cattle market closed heavily, though the receipts are 600 head less than last week. The city is full of dead meat and poultry; beside the weather threatens rain, hence the difficulty in forcing sales. Several small lots were left over, though offered nearly 1c. ⅌ lb below the opening rates of Monday morning. Beef is still high, but drovers and speculators pay such extravagant prices at the West that they lose on their stock here, hence their wail about low rates. Sheep are selling quick at ½c. advance from last week. Hogs are in fair request, though not as high as last week by nearly ½c. ⅌ lb.

FARMERS, COUNTRYMEN and COUNTRY MERCHANTS can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sorghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Oils and other Produce to JOSIAH CARPENTER, Commission Merchant, No. 323 Washington-st., New-York, near Erie Railroad Depot. To be sold at the highest market price. Every shipper to him will receive his valuable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Markets, free. Flax wanted, in large or small quantities, for manufacturing purposes.

New Publications

THE HORTICULTURIST—Vol. XXI., No. CCXXXVI.—FEBRUARY, 1866. 20 Engravings, 10 Designs for Ice-houses. A monthly Magazine, devoted to the Orchard, Vineyard, Garden and Nursery, Landscape Adornment, Rural Architecture, &c. $3 50 per annum; 1865, bound and post-paid, and 1866, $4 50; 1864 and 1865, bound and post-paid and 1866 $6. Numbers, 25 cents. GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

THE MAGAZINE OF HORTICULTURE.—THE 32D ANNUAL VOLUME FOR 1866.—A Monthly Magazine, devoted to HORTICULTURE, POMOLOGY, LANDSCAPE GARDENING, AND RURAL ART. Edited by C. M. HOVEY, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and Author of the "Fruits of America." Terms $2 a Year. Complete Sets, in 30 Volumes, $50.

The Correspondence of the Magazine embraces the leading practical cultivators in the country, and its subjects include every department of Gardening, viz: The Science of Cultivation, Descriptions of all New Fruits, Descriptions of all New Flowers, Descriptions of all New Trees, Pomological Gossip, Landscape Gardening, The Kitchen Garden, Reviews of Horticultural Works, Suburban Visits, Foreign Notices, Monthly Gossip, Reports of Horticultural Societies. And to facilitate the labors of Cultivators, a Monthly Calendar of Horticultural Operations. Illustrated with Numerous Engravings. In the 31 Volumes already published more than 1,500 Engravings have appeared, embracing 250 varieties of Pears. Address HOVEY & Co., Publishers, No. 53 North Market-st. Boston.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1866. Third Edition Ready on Jan. 20.

THIS POPULAR POLITICAL AND STATISTICAL ANNUAL CONTAINS:

ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT:
- Eclipses for the year 1866.
- Lunar and Planetary Conjunctions.
- Conjunction of Planets and other Aspects.
- New and Valuable Tide Tables for 100 Places.
- Jewish and Mahomedan Calendars.
- Table of Sixty-one Bright Stars.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT:
- United States Government, Ministers, &c.
- Senators and Representatives of XXXIXth Congress.
- Laws Passed at the last Session of Congress.
- Public Resolutions and Proclamations.
- Slaveholders' Rebellion, or Chronicle of War Events.
- The Union Party in 1865—Resolutions of the Union State Conventions on Reconstruction and Impartial Suffrage.
- Impartial Suffrage—Laws in the Several States.
- The Constitutional Amendment.
- The Second Inaugural Address of President Lincoln.
- President Johnson on Reconstruction and Impartial Suffrage.
- ELECTION RETURNS for 1865 carefully compiled and compared with former Elections for THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.
- Territorial Election Returns for 1865.
- States of the Union, Capitals, Governors, Time of Meeting of Legislatures, Time of State Elections.
- The Territories of the Union—their Capitals and Governors.
- Popular Vote for President by States in 1864, 1860 and 1856.
- Foreign Countries, Form of Government, Rulers, Capitals, Area, Population, &c., &c.

We believe no other manual so compact and cheap as this will be found so convenient and useful for daily reference.

PRICE 20 CENTS. SEVEN (POST-PAID), ONE DOLLAR. TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED, WHEN SENT BY EXPRESS. ADDRESS ORDERS (WITH CASH INCLOSED) THE TRIBUNE, NEW-YORK.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE. THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND PUBLICATION HOUSE [illegible]

THE BEST and CHEAPEST MAGAZINE. HOURS AT HOME. [illegible]

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!—M. T. [illegible]

To Whom it May Concern.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867. [illegible]

TO PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS.—Six [illegible]

New Publications.

FARMERS, STOCK GROWERS, and HORTICULTURISTS will find it for their interest to subscribe for THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER, the leading Agricultural Newspaper in New-England. TERMS—$3 a year, or $2 50 in advance. Send stamp for specimen copy. A limited amount of advertisements taken on reasonable terms. Our circulation is larger than that of any paper of its class in New-England. Address all orders to R. P. EATON & Co., No. 34 Merchants'-row, Boston, Mass.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES—A new popular and practical work, with 122 designs and plans for country homes of moderate cost. Post-paid for $1 50. GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

A NEW THING! PLASTIC-SLATE ROOFS. Slate Rock is pulverized, mixed, and spread. Nature reconstructs the broken particles into solid slate. It is the best roofing material ever discovered. Licenses under the Patents granted by THE PLASTIC-SLATE JOINT STOCK Co., No. 157 (room No. 19) Broadway, New-York. Materials for sale by E. VAN ORDEN & Co., No. 41 Liberty-st., New-York, and PARKES & Co., No. 12 Clymer-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and CORN-STARCH, for PUDDINGS, &c., are Perfectly Pure. THEY HAVE THE NATURAL GOLDEN TINGE, and not the chalk-white of the common starches produced by bleaching.

CRUTCHES.—First and only Premium, awarded at the American Institute Fair and State Fair, Pennsylvania, 1865. HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES are pronounced by Surgeons and everybody else to be the very best; they are easy and convenient, prevent paralysis of the nerves, and are in all respects unrivaled. Agents wanted. Send for circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, Sole Manufacturers, No. 476½ Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT BAG EMPORIUM. CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall-st., NEW-YORK CITY, supplies Bags of every description for all purposes at the lowest market rates. All sizes of PAPER BAGS constantly on hand. B. E. CLARK & Co.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.—Eggs of Pharaoh's Serpents, each of which, when ignited, will evolve in a few seconds a harmless serpent, several feet in length. Box of ten eggs mailed to any address, for 50 cents, by L. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia.

PATENT VENEER FRUIT BASKET, Made by A. BEECHER & SONS, WESTVILLE, CONN. Sold by Wm. H. Carpenter, No. 90 Vesey-st., N. Y.; C. B. Rogers, No. 133 Market-st., Philadelphia; R. Cromwell, Nos. 46 and 48 [illegible]-st., Baltimore, and by dealers generally. N. B.—Send stamp for Circular.

ROOFING SLATES.—JOHN GALT, Sole Agent for the Eagle Slate Co., Vermont. Lehigh and Chapman Slate Cos., Penn. Slate delivered at any point in the United States or Canadas. For circulars address JOHN GALT, cor. Tenth-ave. and Twelfth-st., N. Y., or Newburgh, N. Y.

THE SAFETY BRIDLE and LINES prevent all accidents by horses; cost no more than the old style, and pay larger profit than any other business to sell rights. State and County Rights for sale. Send for a circular to S. B. HARTMAN, M. D., Box No. 47, Millersville, Lancaster Co., Pa.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, and WASTE PAPER of every description. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., one door west of Nassau-st.

To Capitalists.

THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN INVESTMENT OFFERED THIS SEASON. THE PAINT CREEK AND BLAINE OIL CO., Organized under the general laws of the State of New-York. No personal liability.

The territory of this Company consists of FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND, situated in Lawrence, Johnson and Morgan Counties, on Paint and Blaine Creeks, (selected by practical and experienced oil borers) in the richest portion of the oil region of Eastern Kentucky and in the immediate vicinity of producing wells; no failures to get oil in this portion of Kentucky as far as developed.

NO SALARIES TO BE PAID OFFICERS.

The officers of the Company and Stockholders will serve the Company without compensation, expecting to be fully paid in dividends from the earnings of the Company.

CAPITAL STOCK.

The Capital Stock is divided into fifty thousand shares of ten dollars each.

TWENTY THOUSAND SHARES DEVOTED TO TREASURY STOCK OR WORKING CAPITAL.

OFFICERS:
President—ALEX. SCOTT, JR.
Vice-President—DAVID CRAWFORD.
Treasurer—HIRAM J. COLLINS.
Secretary—SETH M. CARPENTER.

TRUSTEES:
Alex. Scott, jr., firm of Scott & Demarest, 3 Erie buildings, N.Y.
Hiram J. Collins, firm of Lockwood & Collins, No. 143 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
O. M. Bassett, firm of Harding & Bassett, 366 Broadway, N.Y.
Ezra Brown, firm of Waterman & Brown, Nos. 272 and 273 West-st., N. Y.
Gen. C. P. Markle, firm of C. P. Markle & Co., West Newton, Pa.
Philip E. Bogert, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
Adelmour W. King, No. 75 Fulton-st., N. Y.
David Crawford, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.
Ira Anderson, West Newton, Pa.

The Trustees offer for SALE Ten Thousand Shares of the Treasury Stock for a working capital (to immediately commence development) at the low price of two dollars per share, reserving ten thousand shares to be sold at higher rates, and can confidently recommend the stock as a first-class investment.

Prospectus, containing geological and other reports, can be had by application, either personally or by mail, at the office of the Company.

Parties desiring to subscribe can deposit the amount of their subscription with their Postmaster, and on notifying the Company, the stock will be sent by mail, free of expense.

EVERY MAN WHO HAS $50 OR UPWARD, AND DESIRES TO RAPIDLY INCREASE IT, SHOULD MAKE IMMEDIATE APPLICATION FOR THE STOCK.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY: No. 200 BROADWAY, ROOMS Nos. 18 and 19.

Real Estate for Sale.

ALL WANTING FARMS. Large and thriving settlement, of Vineland; mild climate; 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil; produces large crops; twenty acre tracts, at $25 per acre, payable within four years; good business openings; good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Landis township, N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. *From Report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of The Tribune: It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and suitable condition for pleasant farming that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.*

CHEAP MARYLAND FARMS. $10 TO $40 PER ACRE. Send stamp for Descriptive Circular to H. P. CHAMBERS, Federalsburg, Md.

FOR SALE—One of the best FARMS in Western New-York, located three-quarters of a mile from the village of Hemlock Lake, three miles from Livonia Station, B. New-York and Erie Railroad, six miles from the Lima Seminary, and Genesee College, in the village of Lima. Said farm contains 212 acres, 40 of which is heavy timber; two apple orchards, and all other fruits in abundance; the balance under a high state of cultivation; a large two-story frame house (12 rooms), filled in with brick; fine cellars under the whole house; hot air furnace, and all the modern improvements; two new grain-barns, each 50x34 feet, with underground basements; cow-house, stables, carriage-house, corn-house, tool-houses, and sheep-sheds, all in first rate order.

A never-failing spring brook runs through the center of the farm.

School-house 20 rods from the house.

Excellent fishing and gunning three-quarters of a mile from the house, at the pond and lake.

For terms and further particulars address R. R. STEPHENSON, Hemlock Lake, Livingston County, N. Y.

GREAT WESTERN LAND AGENCY. H. G. MAIR, Nos. 40 and 42 Broadway, N. Y. Locations made for parties from selected Quarter Sections (160 acres) of the choicest of Farming or Pine Timber Government Lands in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas, and Territories of Nebraska and Dacotah.

FREE HOMES FOR ALL. BEST LANDS IN THE WORLD.

Complete instructions furnished those desiring to settle upon Government Lands under the Homestead enactment, WHERE and HOW to secure a choice selected Quarter Section (160 acres) in either of the above States and Territories.

Special attention given to Soldiers' locations under amended Homestead Act. Improved Farms, richest of soil, beautiful locations, for sale at low rates, in all of the Western States.

TAXES PAID. TITLES EXAMINED.

Bounty Land Warrants and College Scrip located by special contract. Our facilities for sale of good Western improved Farms are unexampled. Correspondence for sale of such invited. For particulars send postpaid envelope, with address, for Circular, GREAT WESTERN LAND AGENCY, Box No. 6,000, New-York. Refer, by permission, to His Excellency REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State of New-York.

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS.—CHEAP, COMFORTABLE HOMES, PROFITABLE FOR CRANBERRY CULTURE, FRUIT ORCHARDS, MARKET GARDENS, and SMALL FARMS. 25,000 acres for SALE low; terms liberal to actual settlers. Location, Manchester, Ocean County, New-Jersey, 51 miles from New-York, on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway. See graphic description of those lands by SOLON ROBINSON, in New-York Weekly Tribune, Feb. 3. Also articles upon West Jersey lands, Nov. 16 and 15. Write for pamphlet giving full particulars.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM of 26 acres, all out to fruit and in bearing in the thriving fruit settlement of Hammonton, N. J. For particulars, address S. B. NICHOLS, No. 22 Warren-st., N. Y.

Wants.

AGENTS WANTED for HOLLAND'S LIFE OF LINCOLN. Nearly 100,000 copies sold in six months. Published both in the English and German language. This is the only reliable and freshly written biography of our late President published. The author is so popular as a writer and lecturer that the people subscribe for it readily and cheerfully. Energetic agents wanted in all parts of the United States to take orders for this popular work. GURDON BILL, Publisher, Springfield, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED FOR HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.—The late Rebellion stands out peculiar and extraordinary in human events; and the MAGNIFICENT SCALE upon which the war has been conducted, constitutes it one of the GRANDEST AND MOST BRILLIANT CHAPTERS OF THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

Mr. Headley, of all writers, is perhaps best qualified to portray the stupendous features of the mighty contest. His previous works on less momentous themes have placed him in the first position, as a GRAPHIC AND POWERFUL DELINEATOR OF WAR SCENES AND CHARACTERS, and the magnitude and grandeur of the present subject, impart to his pen the fire and vigor of a yet more exalted inspiration, and furnish ample scope for the HIGHEST EXHIBITION OF HIS PECULIAR GENIUS FOR MILITARY DESCRIPTION. Under his powerful pen the stirring scenes of the war pass in review with the vividness and distinctness of a present and living reality; while his GREAT TALENT FOR CONDENSATION enables him to embody everything of importance in A COMPASS JUST SUITED TO THE PUBLIC WANT. From no other source can so CLEAR AND COMPREHENSIVE AN IMPRESSION OF THE GRAND MARCH OF EVENTS be obtained so easily and agreeably as from Mr. Headley's work.

The Second Volume, completing this work, (ALSO COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME), will be issued in March, 1866. Agents wanted to engage in its sale in every town in the United States, its rapid and unparalleled sale holds out to INDUSTRIOUS AND PERSEVERING men the most satisfactory INDUCEMENTS, and GUARANTEES to them LARGER PROFITS than they can obtain from any other book or from almost any other employment.

Agents now in the field are meeting with astonishing success.

For particulars apply to, or address, AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 148 Asylum-st. Hartford, Conn.

SCRANTON & BURR, Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.—$150 to $200 per month to sell the IMPROVED COMMON-SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. Price, $18. This Machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, Bind and Embroider beautifully. Every Machine warranted for five years. Send for Descriptive Circulars. Address J. L. SECOMB & Co., Post-Office Box No. 558, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED for HORACE GREELEY'S HISTORY OF THE WAR—"THE AMERICAN CONFLICT"—MORE THAN 100,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD.

The high character of this work has gained for it a reputation, even among the author's political opponents, accorded to no other history of the war. As a complete, lucid, impartial and authentic record of events, marked throughout by great care, discrimination and painstaking effort—inimitable alike in conception of plan and excellence of detail—it has no rival.

The great superiority of GREELEY'S HISTORY over all others is most emphatically attested by public men and the press of all parties; while, among its purchasers, it is everywhere conceded to be the most satisfactory work ever sold by Agents. This estimate is rendered still more significant by the fact that thousands of purchasers of the numerous inferior books, so loudly heralded as "standard" histories of the war, have already laid them aside and subscribed for this work.

Energetic, efficient canvassers are wanted, either on commission or salary, as they may prefer. *The success of our Agents may be inferred from the fact that among a large number of efficient canvassers, no one has left our employ to engage in the sale of any other work.*

O. D. CASE & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

C. B. GILDERSLEEVE, No. 1 Spruce-st., New-York, General Agent for New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

AGENTS WANTED—For "THE FIELD, DUNGEON, AND ESCAPE." By ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, N. Y. Tribune Correspondent. The unparalleled sale of 1,000 copies per day is abundant evidence of the popularity of this work. The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years. Traveling through the South in the secret service of The Tribune at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, his thrilling capture, his confinement for twenty months in seven different Rebel prisons, his escape and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. All those who want profitable employment, please send for a Circular. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED—NEW BOOK, NOW READY.—Get the best, from official sources. THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS of GRANT and SHERMAN, By the popular Historian, J. T. HEADLEY, Author of "Life of Washington," "Sacred Mountains," &c. Complete in one Vol. Handsomely Illustrated.

The most complete work on the subject. [Hartford Daily Press.

One of the most popular books on the War. [Cleveland Leader.

Grant and Sherman have found a popular Historian in the Hon. J. T. Headley. [New-York Tribune.

Active Agents are selling 100 copies per week. Extra inducements offered. Send for terms. Address E. B. TREAT & Co., No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

A FEW Experienced AGENTS WANTED To take orders for FRANK MOORE'S GREAT WORK. ANECDOTES, POETRY AND INCIDENTS OF THE WAR, NORTH AND SOUTH, In one volume, royal octavo, double column. ILLUSTRATED WITH STEEL PORTRAITS of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, Gen. STONEWALL JACKSON, Gen. SEDGWICK, Gen. LOGAN, Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, Gen. SHERIDAN, Gen. J. E. B. STUART, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, and others.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN. BOOK WILL BE READY IN FEBRUARY.

For Prospectus, &c., &c., address JAMES PORTEUS, General Agent, No. 45 Bible House, New-York City.

"TRAVELING AGENTS."—A few young Men of the right stamp WANTED immediately. Large pay. Address with stamp, Messrs. SPENCER & Co., Waverly, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 per month, to sell the Improved New-England Family SEWING MACHINE. Price $18. The simplest and best machine for family use in the world. Address DANE & Co., Post-Office Box No. 52 Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8 Post-Office Block.

WANTED—AGENTS (Male or Female); can clear $50 per week at their own home, in a light and honorable business. Any person having a few hours daily to spend will find this a good paying business. Address, sending stamp for full particulars, E. E. LOCKWOOD, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 to $200 per month, to sell the celebrated COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE. Price $18. The Cheapest Family Sewing-Machine in the United States. Every machine warranted for three years. Send for descriptive circulars. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Illinois, or Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—A situation as PRINCIPAL of HIGH SCHOOL, or SEMINARY, by a Graduate of Bowdoin College. References to, and testimonials from, the highest literary authority of Maine. Address INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 173, Brunswick, Maine.

$10 PER DAY.—Active, Enterprising MEN WANTED everywhere to sell an article required by every person: useful, attractive and quick sale. BUSINESS HONORABLE and PROFITABLE. Full particulars and a SAMPLE SENT FREE BY MAIL. Address AMERICAN GOLDEN PEN Co., Hartford, Ct.

$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want Agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 SEWING-MACHINES. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY Machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine.

Express Companies.

CHANDLER'S NEW EXPRESS—From Magnolia, Pike County, to Holmesville (county seat), Pike County, Miss., tri-weekly.

From Magnolia to Jacksonwood and Liberty (county seat), Amite County, Miss., tri-weekly.

From Liberty to Centreville and Woodville (county seat), Wilkinson County, semi-weekly.

Will supply subscribers residing at or in the vicinity of any of the stations on the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, Southern Railroad and Mississippi Central Railroads, and Holmesville, Jacksonwood, Liberty, Centreville, Woodville, Monticello (county seat), Gallatin (county seat), Pine Bluff, etc., with the New-Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, Jackson and Meridian DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Having Agents as above, will attend to recording deeds, collecting, etc.

Letters mailed (10 cents inclosed), or packages sent to "Agent Chandler's Express, Magnolia, Miss.," will be promptly forwarded.

Until the Mail Routes and Post-Offices are reëstablished, will mail and pay postage on Letters from the above places to the Magnolia Post-Office.

Passage from Magnolia to Liberty	$3 00
Letters, U. S. postage paid	10
Newspapers and Circulars, U. S. postage paid	5

Subscriptions and advertisements for country papers received by J. BENJ. CHANDLER, No. 48 Carondelet-st. New-Orleans, La.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.—EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$125 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT, will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY H. SMITH, esq., Commander, on TUESDAY, February 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 WEST-ST., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

SOBER FACTS for THINKING PEOPLE. Year after year, for an eighth of a century, this country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the Army and Navy, chemists, counselors, ministers of the Gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints, and many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. Upon evidence of less weighty men are acquitted or condemned by [illegible] juries.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not, however, on trial. It has been tried [illegible] on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure [illegible], and eminently salutary [illegible]. Attempts have been made to rival it. They [illegible]. It be necessary to say why they have failed? [illegible] ered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of [illegible] and nervous subjects who have experienced [illegible] what they think of it. ASK THEM, and be guided by what they say. Sold everywhere.

New-York Office No. 59 Cedar-st.

Teas and Coffee.

NO ADVANCE IN RETAIL PRICES OF TEAS AND COFFEES. THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, On due consideration, have come to the conclusion not to advance the price of their Teas and Coffees, although there has been a great "ring" movement among [illegible] jobbers and importers to advance the prices of these necessaries of life.

As the Company have an enormous stock of Teas and Coffees on hand, they are in hopes to be able to keep their old standard of prices, and thus defeat, in a great measure, this movement. Consumers of these articles of [illegible] will see that by patronizing this Company they [illegible] their own interest, but contribute to break [illegible] tempted monopoly.

The Company have leased extensive [illegible] most central locations, and fitted them up [illegible] tal Splendor, very far surpassing anything ever [illegible] in this country. It has been the aim of the Company [illegible] localities that cannot fail to convene all sections [illegible] olis and surrounding cities. The prices being [illegible] omers can select either of our stores most [illegible] may best accommodate them. By examining our [illegible] consumers of Teas and Coffees will see that they have been PAYING ENORMOUS PROFITS.

The Company continue to sell at the following [illegible]:

OOLONG, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ⅌ pound.
MIXED, 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ⅌ pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.
GREEN TEAS, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1 [illegible], best $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 ⅌ pound.
IMPERIAL and GUNPOWDER, best $1 50 ⅌ pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY. GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-House-keepers, and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of [illegible] per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per lb by purchasing their Teas of the GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st., cor. Church-st., No. 640 Broadway, cor. Bleecker-st., No. 503 Eighth-ave., near Thirty-[illegible], No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, cor. [illegible]

Country Clubs, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and [illegible] (of which class we are supplying many thousands [illegible]) which are doing well) can have their orders [illegible] faithfully filled; and, in case of clubs, can have each name marked on their packages as directed by sending orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st. We return [illegible] parties who have taken an interest in getting up clubs. WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., where all their Teas are sold at cargo prices in [illegible] to suit the country and city trade.

We issue a Monthly Price List. All buyers of [illegible] should examine it before making their purchases.

Since the opening of the Southern market we [illegible] extensive arrangements, and are now prepared to [illegible] that trade with Teas in a great variety of styles of [illegible] namely: fancy caddies of various sizes; quarter, half [illegible] packages, in tin foil; Powchongs, &c., &c. We have [illegible] of fancy caddies, seven in a nest, at $2 50 per [illegible] sized nests, four in a nest, at $1 75 per nest.

Machinery.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—Three STEAM-ENGINES, 10x20x10 Horse, and one of 20 Horse, with or without Boilers. Two SAW-MILLS, all new and of the best builders. WM. McKENZIE, No. 45 [illegible]

To Farmers and Others.

PRINCE & Co., Flushing, N. Y.—Send stamp for Catalogue of Grapes; 3,000 Crevelings and best; Ions, Israella, Black Imperial, August [illegible], [illegible]ware, Adirondac, Concord, Mount Lebanon, Ann[illegible], tawny, and 300 others, at reduced rates.

Medical.

CATARRH!—Spermatorrhea!—The [illegible] sovereign remedies! WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, New-York, has discovered positive remedies for these and [illegible] Chronic and Scrofulous Diseases. Explanatory Circular [illegible] stamp. Treatise on all Diseases, 15 cents.

THE GOLDEN TABLET. AN INFALLIBLE NEUTRALIZER OF ALL SUPERFICIAL POISONS OR VIRUS.

This is one of the grandest discoveries in medicine of which the present century can boast. It INSTANTLY NEUTRALIZES, DESTROYS AND RENDERS PERFECTLY HARMLESS EVERY SPECIES OF POISONOUS OR INFECTIOUS VIRUS affecting either the *skin or the internal mucus membrane.*

THE LOCATION, CHARACTER or NAME [illegible] order is of no importance, so that it can be reached by WASHING, GARGLING or INJECTING. The GOLDEN TABLET is therefore THE SPECIFIC REMEDY for *Itch, Salt Rheum, Hives, Prickly Heat,* and all cutaneous eruptions; the poison of *Oak, Ivy, Sumac,* of Venomous Insects; PILES in all their forms; *Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Old Sores,* CATARRH, *Sore Throat, Diphtheria* in its first stages; FEMALE WEAKNESSES of EVERY KIND—in short, for every *Inflammation* or *Virulent Exudations* and *Humors* of *Internal Mucus Membrane* or *External Skin.* In [illegible] a single application will INSTANTLY RELIEVE, TO IRRITATION AND ESTABLISH A CURE.

THE GOLDEN TABLET by its remarkable power to NEUTRALIZE, or DESTROY ALL INFECTIOUS VIRUS, *extirpates the very disease,* and thus is *absolutely* a PREVENTIVE [illegible] CURATIVE, in every case of exposure to local poison.

☞ Every *head of a family,* as well as every [illegible] *sexes,* will find the GOLDEN TABLET [illegible] them, from its many IMPORTANT USES and its convenience, as will be better understood from a perusal of the CIRCULAR, which is sent *free to all.* ☞ LET [illegible] FAIL TO WRITE FOR ONE.

PRICE—$1 per Box; six Boxes for $5, by mail, only at the General Depot of "WINCHESTER'S PHOSPHITES" (for *Consumption* and *Nervous Debility*), the Sole Agent, J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

To whom all orders should be addressed.